

WE APPEAL TO OUR READERS!

WE KNOW how heavy are the demands made upon our readers for money by various progressive organizations—demands that are most essential. That is why we held off making our plea as long as we could.

We can no longer do so, and still continue publishing.

We need \$50,000 from you to keep going until the end of the year.

We know we can count on you to come through, as you have so magnificently before. But we must warn that our obligations have become so heavy and so pressing that we must have a good part of that \$50,000 RIGHT NOW.

KNOWING HOW TOUGH this problem of money has become, we have cut down this year. Last year, for instance, we asked and obtained—a total of \$200,000 in contributions from our readers. \$175,000 of it in our annual spring fund appeal and \$25,000 in a special year-end plea.

This year, we asked only for \$100,000 in the spring, of which we received about \$95,000. With the \$50,000 for which we're now asking, we still have reduced our yearly request by \$50,000. It has been a tough haul, but we can see it through if we get this \$50,000 soon.

When we made our fall plea last year, the magazine Editor and Publisher, organ of the big business press, sneeringly remarked that the Daily Worker couldn't face the economic facts of life in making their paper pay its own way.

By the economic facts of life, it was referring, of course, to dependence upon advertising, which means in the first place, big business advertising. For publishers, for whom that magazine speaks, the sole mission is profits. A newspaper which depends for existence upon its readers, and appears solely in the interests of its readers, is, for them, a "failure."

SUCH PUBLISHERS do not, and never could, receive such support and such expressions of devotion as we receive from you, our readers.

They cannot understand a newspaper which is as one with its readers, which is continuously fighting their fight, and which is truly their possession.

We make no phony, hypocritical claims of "impartiality." We are partial, fiercely partial, to the cause of a peaceful, genuinely democratic America, an America without the bloody lynchings of Negroes and the deadly jimerow practices in every field of life. An America organized to serve the needs of the working people.

We are proud that we have served as the spokesman of those progressive forces in American life who are fighting the battle for this kind of America. It is because we have been making this fight that our editor, our former publisher, two of our correspondents are now in jail or facing jail, victims of the persecution conducted by the big business war-makers.

THIS CANNOT stop us, any more than the harassment of our circulators, our advertisers, our distributors. They have made it tougher for us, it is true, but they cannot silence us. For we have you, our readers, solidly behind us.

What we receive from you directly in answer to our plea will be the sole means of covering our deficit for the next three months. We have no other resource.

We ask that you now—without delay—put a five or ten dollar bill in an envelope and send it to us at P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, New York. We ask that you do this even though you may be called upon to make contributions for other worthy causes, too.

We urge, too, that you collect from among your shop and union mates, your friends and neighbors; that you hold house parties and other gatherings to help raise the necessary \$50,000.

Publishers and Editors of
The Daily Worker and The Worker

PEACE VIGIL SET BEFORE UN

New York's Peace Institute yesterday called upon all peace-loving New Yorkers to demonstrate their desire for an immediate cease-fire in Korea at an all-night candle light peace vigil before the UN headquarters to start the evening of Oct. 20.

The UN Assembly is scheduled to convene tomorrow, with the Korean War issue over riding all others. Several peace plans have already been offered, including one by Mexico and another by India.

Every peace-loving New York-

er is urged to join the many thousands who have already demanded cease-fire now, with negotiations on outstanding issues afterward, the Peace Institute statement announcing the vigil declared.

The vigil will start at 5:30 next Monday evening, and will continue until Tuesday morning. Throughout the night, the demonstrators will march with lighted candles and illuminated signs calling for peace in Korea.

The Peace Institute is chaired by Rev. Edward D. McGowan. Co-chairman is Rev. Reginald H. Bass.

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Placards Tell Truman Touring Harlem: 'End War, Free Ben Davis'

By ABNER W. BERRY

Harlemites, impatient after four years of unfulfilled promises, demanded of President Truman as he rode through the community last Saturday to "end the war in Korea," "free Ben Davis," and to issue an "Executive FEPC Order—Now!" The Harlem demands

printed on large placards raised aloft as the presidential party rode west on 125 St. on its way to Dorrence Brooks Square, where four years ago Truman had promised, as the Democratic Presidential candidate, the passage of a 10-point civil rights program. As the President's car, preceded by a 100-man motorcycle police escort, approached Seventh Ave., Truman abruptly ceased waving good-naturedly to the observers lining the streets, when he read the demands on the placards:

"Negro youth wants jobs—not war!" "Mr. President! End the war in Korea—you started it!" "Harlem says: Free Mrs. Ingram and Lt. Gilbert!" (The demands refer to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, a Negro mother now serving a life term in Georgia for the self-defense killing of a white farmer who attacked her, and to Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Negro officer in Korea, who was railroaded to a death sentence, later commuted to 20 years at hard labor.) "Harlem wants housing—not war!" "Harlem Says: Free Ben Davis" (former Communist City Councilman now serving a five-year prison sentence

on a Smith Act "conspiracy" frame-up).

Visibly disturbed at the sight of the slogans, Truman looked away from the slogans as he rode up Seventh Ave., carefully picking the spots on the sidewalk to which he would wave.

PLACARDS POPULAR

Persons gathered immediately around the placard carriers, all supporters of the Harlem Committee for Amnesty for Benjamin J. Davis, voicing their agreement with the demands.

"We need more of this!" a woman exclaimed, "It's time that somebody spoke up for us."

Another observer, standing by the placard demanding Ben Davis' freedom, asked indignantly: "How can Truman be out of jail while Mr. Davis is in?"

Those bearing placards were followed by spontaneous supporters as they walked up St. Nicholas Ave. to 136 St., where Dorrence Brooks Square is located. All along St. Nicholas Ave. there was applause for the procession.

A group of the placard bearers hailed a taxicab in order to reach Dorrence Brooks Square before the President's party. At the square

the cab driver refused pay, after reading the slogan demanding freedom for Ben Davis. "Just count this ride as donation to Ben Davis' campaign," the cabman said with a wave and a smile.

At 135 St. and St. Nicholas Ave., mounted cops forced the placard bearers from the edge of the crowd gathered to hear the President, and prevented them from standing closer than 134 St. Again a crowd gathered around the placards, suggesting that they be taken to where Truman could see them. But those in charge of the signs discouraged the crowd from taking steps that might give an excuse to the police to cause trouble.

Meanwhile, in the front row of the 4,000 seats immediately in front of the speakers' stand, there were mixed in with a mass of pro-Stevenson slogans three placards which demanded "housing—not war" and similar legends.

COPS CENSOR SIGNS

A high ranking police officer ordered the cops to remove the placards. "Get 'em out of here," he yelled, and the cops went to

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Hallinan Asks UN Delegates To Call Cease-Fire in Korea

NEWARK, Oct. 12.—Speaking at a Progressive Party rally here Friday night, Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President read the text of a letter he is addressing to the head of each delegation to the forthcoming session of the United Nations Assembly, urging UN action to bring about an immediate cease-fire in Korea. In his speech, Hallinan charged that the State Department plans to use the Assembly session to seek UN approval for "tougher tactics" in Korea, in order to prolong and extend the war.

Hallinan's letter to the UN delegates states that "the overwhelming majority of the American people believe that the continuance of a war for the sole purpose of deciding how prisoners should be exchanged is needless, senseless and brutal."

After quoting the provisions of the UN Charter to the effect that the purpose of the organization is "to save the world from the scourge of war," and "to bring about by peaceful means settlement of international disputes,"

the Hallinan letter continues:

"An organization, so dedicated, cannot continue to sanction a war whose only avowed objective is to decide how prisoners of war shall be exchanged. Only by acting at once for peace in Korea can the United Nations fulfill the obligations of its charter. Only by so doing can it redeem the confidence which the people repose in it."

In his letter to the UN delegates, Hallinan wrote:

"You have before you for consideration the question of the war in Korea. For 27 months that war has continued. It has cost hundreds of thousands of military casualties, laid waste to an entire nation and brought death and devastation to countless innocent civilians—men, women and chil-

dren. So long as the fighting goes on, there is grave danger that it will spread beyond the confines of Korea, to engulf the world.

"For six long months now, the only issue standing in the way of a truce has been the question of the exchange of war prisoners.

"The overwhelming majority of the American people believe that the continuance of the war for the sole purpose of deciding how prisoners should be exchanged is needless, senseless and brutal. . . .

"Contrary to the desires of the people of my country, the President, the Secretary of State and the Democratic and Republican candidates for President have declared their intention of continuing the war indefinitely. . . .

"The people of the United States demand that the United Nations take immediate action to bring about a cease-fire in Korea. . . .

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UE LOCAL 475 BACKS CEASE-FIRE REFERENDUM

Local 475 of the United Electrical Workers, biggest local in Greater New York, has endorsed the National Cease-Fire Referendum, it is announced by the N. Y. Labor Conference for Peace.

Conference headquarters at 111 West 42nd St. announced also that 15 peace committees of workers are conducting a canvass of cease-fire opinion. Industries covered are garment, fur, millinery, shoe, building, distributive, men's wear, pocketbook, printing, theater, maritime, communications, electrical, and machine shops.

The Local 475 U. E. campaign is headed by Florentino Luis, international representative and N. Y. Puerto Rican leader. Plans for canvassing the industry include shop-by-shop balloting, with spe-

cial concentration on major shops in the area.

The peace committee in the distributive industry have issued a bulletin containing an appeal by Hector Jacques, chairman of the Corrugated Local. Jacques' statement greets the peace bulletin and urges all workers to express their opinion on the cease-fire campaign. He also reported that as a labor delegate visiting Europe in June and July of last year, he found that all European workers want peace.

The Garment Labor peace committee is now distributing a leaflet addressed specifically to garment workers. It asserts that "clothes today have become a luxury" because "every worker knows there is nothing left of our pay-

after taxes except for food and rent." As a result, the leaflet says, "we in the ladies garment industry have very little work. In New York, one third of all unemployed for the winter and spring were garment workers."

Garment peace committee workers are conducting a weekly lunch-hour canvass in the garment district as results of the October 1 poll continue to come in, showing the rewards of systematic canvassing. The Oct. 1 results, based on an average 20-minute canvass during a street meeting and distribution of leaflets, recorded "yes" ballots at the rate of 22 per 20-minute period, or better than a ballot per minute. The garment market total for Oct. 1 was 450 "yes" votes, 23 "no" ballots; 60

persons signed for further information.

Canvassers of the Fur Joint Board and the Fur Council in the joint Oct. 1 mobilization netted a total of 411 "yes" votes, as against only three "no" ballots. Mobilizations in the fur market are conducted every Wednesday from 12 to 1 on the corners of 28th and 30th Streets and Seventh Avenue.

The Fur Joint Board is also conducting polls in shops, union halls, local meetings and at the White Lake resort. Seven small shops have already turned in their results—113 "yes" ballots and 2 "no" votes. A total of 1,500 "yes" votes has already been achieved. All shops have received ballots, and the Joint Board is calling for reports as soon as possible.

Registration Figures Drop Below '44

Fewer New Yorkers registered to vote this year than in the last Roosevelt election in 1944, the final figure for registration week, released yesterday by the Board of Elections revealed.

Total number who signed up last week in the city was 3,519,471. This was some 37,000 fewer than the 3,556,377 who registered to vote in 1944.

Percentage-wise, however, the drop was far more drastic both because there has been a population increase and because 750,000 New Yorkers were in the armed forces in 1944.

This year, some 73 percent of the estimated eligible voters signed up in the city. In 1944, when FDR's election was at stake, more than 80 percent of the civilian population registered.

District figures were not available to the Daily Worker as we went to press yesterday. But results for the first five days of the week indicated that the drop took place in the Negro, Puerto Rican and other workingclass districts, while middle and upper class districts showed turnouts greater than 1944.

Rejecting both major parties and their tickets, and unaware of the existence of a third party ticket in the field, large numbers of workers, Negro people, Puerto Ricans evidently decided to sit the election out.

Professor Finds S. Koreans Want US Army to Leave

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—South Koreans hold that Americans should withdraw from Korea, a story in the Cincinnati Post reports. Joseph Link, assistant professor of economics at Xavier University who just returned from that war-torn country, said that the United States got "into a jam" and the only solution "is to pull out."

Link completed a year's service as public affairs attache for the American Embassy at Pusan and gave his views in a copyrighted story to the Xavier University News.

"The South Korean people have absolutely no respect for the troops of the United States or any other nation now fighting in the Far East," he said. "We are appropriately called the soldiers of Uncle Sam."

"Our greatest enemy in Korea is not the Communists; it is Syngman Rhee (South Korean president. Rhee and his Austrian-born wife have set up a dictatorship that

cannot be coped with by the blundering foreign policy that the U.S. government now employs."

"The State Department is making the same mistake in Korea as it made in China—it is backing the wrong man, and it is doing so with complete knowledge of what he is doing wrong."

"This year South Korea held its elections. Just prior to the voting date, Rhee declared martial law and had 40 members of the legislature arrested on charges of being Communists."

"It is not bad enough that all 40 of these men were proven friends of the United States, but Rhee brought about this action without ever informing either the United States or United Nations authorities."

Pittsburgh '6' Trial Opens Tuesday

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—Federal Judge William Alvah Stewart announced yesterday that the trial of Steve Nelson and five other Smith Act defendants would start Tuesday morning in the U.S. District court here.

Stewart rejected defendants' motions to quash the thought-control indictment, and to give the defense access to the lists of government witnesses and give it access to alleged Communist "documents," being used as evidence.

The judge deferred decision on a motion by civil rights attorney Ralph Powe to sever the case of Andy Onda, Communist leader, from the others on account of an acute heart illness. A court-appointed doctor is reporting to the judge on Onda's condition.

None of the defendants except Onda has an attorney as yet.

Other defendants are Ben Carothers, Negro working-class leader, who helped organize the CIO steel union; James H. Dolan, Daily Worker correspondent; William Albertson of Detroit, and Irving Weissman of New York.

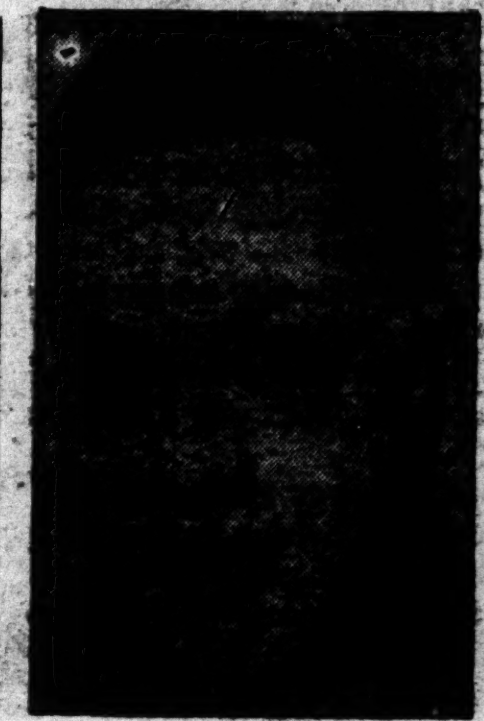
Nelson is already serving 20 years in the Allegheny county work house at Blairton, Pa. on state "sedition" frameup. He is being denied bail, while he appeals the state case and tries to prepare his defense for the Smith Act trial.

DOCTORS SCARED

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—James Dolan, 67-year-old Daily Worker writer, was unable to get a doctor to treat him for many hours as he lay in bed with a high fever from influenza this weekend. Physicians frankly said they feared hostile publicity in the Pittsburgh newspapers (Hearst and Scripps-Howard) if they treated a man who is about to go on trial next Tuesday in the Federal Court under the Smith Act.

Dolan's friends finally got a doctor after promising to hide his name. They also had to promise not to ask the doctor to sign an affidavit about Dolan's physical condition.

Andy Onda, who is sick with a heart ailment, was also unable to get a local physician. Even Fed-



BIANCHI

BIANCHI FLAYS 2 OPPONENTS FOR DODGING A DEBATE

State Sen. William J. Bianchi yesterday flayed his Republican and Democratic opponents for their "contempt for the people" in ducking out on a three-way public debate on Friday evening.

Bianchi, an insurgent Republican supported by the American Labor Party and an independent Civil Rights Party for reelection in Manhattan's 22nd senatorial district, has been trying for weeks to pin down to a public debate his two opponents—Alfred Santangelo, Democrat-Liberal and Dr. Charles Muzzicato, Republican. But both Muzzicato and Santangelo failed to show up to debate the election issues with Bianchi at a public forum held by the Yorkville Compass Club Friday, even though a formal agreement for the appearance of all three had been signed as long ago as Sept. 19.

But Thursday evening, about 24 hours before the great debate, which had been widely publicized in Yorkville — part of the Senate district — as if by prearrangement, Messrs Santangelo and Muzzicato, within a half-hour of each other, notified the sponsors they would not be able to attend.

Santangelo, it seemed, had to address some Boy Scouts, while Muzzicato had to speak to three Republican clubs that night.

Sen. Bianchi wondered how many Boy Scouts were of voting age, and how many Republican clubhouse boys had to be won over to vote Republican.

Regretting that he had to speak

alone, the Laborite State Senator laid it on the line to his audience of more than 100.

The main issue of the day, he said, was to end fighting in Korea. He described a meeting of an AFL union in which he and spokesmen for the Republican, Democratic and Liberal Parties appeared. He alone hit the Korean War issue. After the speakers were through, a union member asked the other speakers to tell where their parties stood on that issue. None dared to say a word.

"They were afraid to touch it," the Senator charged.

Way up front, in the audience, were four youngsters who, from pre-meeting remarks, indicated they were loaded for trouble with Bianchi. But they listened intently, and with amazed expressions, to what he said. They plainly had not expected it. They caused no trouble.

FOUGHT JIMCROW

The Senator described how he had helped to defeat the eviction of 19 Stuyvesant Town families who had fought to end jimcrow in that Metropolitan Life housing development.

"Out of 32 Republican state senators and 22 Democratic state senators," not one single one picked up the ball and helped to advance it one inch," he declared, ridiculing the major party promise about civil rights. He discussed other major departures from civil

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So. African Editor Runs for Office on Ousted MP's Platform

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12 (ALN).—Brian Bunting, editor of the banned Guardian and now editor of the People's World, will be a candidate in the forthcoming Parliamentary by-election here Nov. 5 to fill the vacancy caused by the Malan government's expulsion of M.P. Sam Kahn.

Commenting on Bunting's nomination, the People's World said: "By nominating a man who stands on the same platform as Mr. Kahn, the African people have given Dr. Malan and the Nationalist government a slap in the face, and have shown that no amount of political and other persecution will stop them in their forward march to freedom."

It said the nomination "is in itself an act of defiance against the government, because the government has made it clear in expelling Mr. Kahn that it will not tolerate in Parliament a member who has been 'banned' and who demands equal rights for all, irrespective of race."

Bunting issued a statement in which he declared: "I support the African people in their struggle against the unjust laws and promise to do everything in my power to act as the voice of the defiance campaign in Parliament. Above all, I stand for the right of the African people to sit in Parliament and to take part in the government of this country in the same way as anybody else. I shall demand in

Parliament that the Africans be granted full and equal citizen rights in the land of their birth."

"South Africa is at the crossroads. The government is trying to establish a slave state here, in which all rights and privileges will be vested only in the Europeans, and the non-Europeans will be driven to one side, to live in unsanitary ghettos without a chance of decent education or a decent job. On the other hand, the non-European people through the defiance campaign are showing that they are not prepared to live as slaves or inferiors, that they demand an equal share of the good things of life, that they are prepared to struggle and sacrifice in order to achieve their rightful place in society."

"The young men and women of America want peace! This is the theme of the recently issued Labor Youth League platform for the 1952 elections.

The platform preamble calls on all young people, regardless of party: "Let us, as one, place before all candidates the immediate needs of our generation! At the same time it urges all-out youth backing for the Progressive Party peace ticket. The LYL will also

support Communist candidates in those areas where they're running for office.

The preamble describes the situation young Americans face—"mounting militarization and mounting lists of casualties in Korea... the prospect of a life in uniform fighting on foreign battlefields, dead-end jobs, vicious jimcrow barriers, curtailed educational opportunities..."

It points out that:

"The vast majority of Americans want an end to the useless slaughter in Korea. Millions see that the only way to peace is by returning to the FDR policy of ironing out all differences with the Soviet Union around a conference table."

The LYL states its belief that "the final guarantee of a better life for youth will come only when the workers of our country establish socialism," but "the issue today is not between socialism and

capitalism. It is between war and peace, democracy and fascism."

Following are the LYL platform planks—"the special demands which most vitally affect young men and women, Negro and white."

1. PEACE

1. Stop the war in Korea now. Settle all remaining differences after the shooting stops.

2. For a pact of peace among

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YOUTHS' ELECTION PROGRAM.

Film Portrays Urgent Need for Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital

A short film made by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress to aid in its campaign for an interracial hospital built by the city in Brooklyn's juncrow ridden Bedford-Stuyvesant community has been shown at several Brooklyn movie houses.

The film presents in brief the urgent need for such a hospital. Parents of Negro children who died, victims of juncrow, after being refused admittance to existing Brooklyn hospitals, tell their stories. Deighton Osborne, treasurer of the Congress, tells the facts behind the hospital campaign.

The plan for a Bedford-Stuyvesant hospital, for which the city

administration promised \$12,000,000 after much pressure, is in danger of being scrapped. While \$960,000 has been appropriated for getting a site and drawing up plans, attempts are being made to get out of building the hospital by stalling on obtaining the site. Unless a location is found soon, the \$960,000 appropriation may be nullified.

According to the Health Congress, juncrow has bred appalling health conditions in the Bedford-Stuyvesant community of 300,000 citizens, which has twice the infant deaths, five times the TB deaths, and the highest maternity deaths in Brooklyn.

While the film attempts no more than a spot appeal, it demonstrated the possibility of making a powerful feature documentary picture on juncrow hospital conditions not only in the Bedford-Stuyvesant community, but in the country as a whole. Here would be a film that Hollywood could make if it were really interested in the rights of the Negro people instead of turning out films aimed at weakening the struggle for Negro freedom.

Contributions to aid in the hospital fight may be sent to Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, 9 Hampton Place, Brooklyn 13, N.Y.

•T.J.

PRO-SLAVERY NOVEL FILLED WITH VILE SLANDERS AGAINST NEGRO WOMEN

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

A book defending chattel slavery and violence against the Negro people, and filled with vile, Ku Klux filth against Negro women, is being peddled around the country by the New American Library. The novel, "Cornbread Aristocrat," by Claud Camer, described as a Texas businessman, was first published by Creative Age Press, and is now being distributed in a pocket edition. New American Library openly boasts its racist wares on the cover of its edition of "Cornbread Aristocrat." The cover drawing shows two semi-nude Negro women on the slave block.



An open invitation to present day violence against the Negro people is contained in lines like these: "Toby's mouth set in a thin line. He believed in discipline, and would have shot a slave who disobeyed his orders, but he believed that discipline could be achieved without beating the blacks."

Echoing the perverted ministers who, in the days before the Civil War, preached a hideous religion defending chattel slavery, this book propagates the idea that it was "God who had condemned them (the Negro people) and their children to slavery."

The worst oppressors of the Negro people, with all the smug blindness of the tyrant, have consistently claimed that their victims love their chains.

And so "Cornbread Aristocrat" concludes with the scene in which Toby's slaves announce, on the eve of Emancipation, that "us n' messin' with no Yankees, Marse Toby," and "We're staying with you."

And this brutal, venal slaveholder, in the fantastic conceptions

of the Southern racist, "was sincerely touched by the loyalty, devotion of these old slaves."

All the world knows, of course, that the Negro people organized several hundred slave revolts prior to the Civil War, fled by the thousands, via the underground railroad and fought or worked by the hundreds of thousands in the Union Army.

It is a disgrace to America that such a book—defending slavery—should be circulated in the U. S. 102 years after the Civil War began.

It is revealing that "Cornbread Aristocrat" is published by the very same New American Library which, some time ago, destroyed its stock and cancelled further circulation of the novels of Howard Fast, novels which are true to the democratic tradition of the Founding Fathers of the U. S.

One suspects that the State Department's "Voice of America" is not going to broadcast a boastful report about "Cornbread Aristocrat." But it is this kind of book, racist and violent, which is the "culture" increasingly offered without alternative to the people of the United States.

Certainly a government or press which preaches a racist crusade against the colored people of Asia is not going to condemn the anti-Negro poison of "Cornbread Aristocrat." But decent Americans can and will protest its circulation to the New American Library, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE CRYING TOWEL

C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times, the only man in America to have predicted every clause of the Soviet-Chinese Pact incorrectly, is now moaning over the fate of ex-Ambassador George F. Kennan.

Sulzberger writes of Kennan as though he were just a but under St. Francis of Assisi. Kennan wanted nothing more than peace and harmony between the Pentagon and the Soviet Union, and he hoped that his own work might serve to ease existing tension between the world's two great rival powers, at least to some degree.

In his great work of cementing peace and friendly relations, poor Kennan ran into some difficulties. As Sulzberger writes, "Mr. Kennan was surely somewhat hampered in any long range efforts to foster a tendency toward a diplomatic détente by the fact that four times his reports to the State Department were leaked to the public press."

Who leaked them? Either the State Department, Mr. Kennan, or gremlins. Maybe all three. Any way these leaks to the press got in Kennan's way. You see, when you follow a "peace" policy, as Kennan was doing, you want to make sure the public doesn't get any tinking of what you're doing because that will get in the way of your pursuing a "peace" policy. "Peace" policies must be very secret and never leaked to the press. This is Wilson's old policy of "open diplomacy" openly arrived thinking.

at behind closed doors and in a locked briefcase. But was this Kennan's only difficulty? Not at all. Sulzberger, who got his degree in Gibberish at the Sorbonne, also writes, "One may add that Signor Di Stefano (Italian Ambassador to Moscow) himself was also somewhat horrified when a purported account of his confidential disclosures to Mr. Kennan on the Nenni-Stalin talks was published in the United States."

This is a rather sly way of stating that the Italian Ambassador must have been awfully happy to see Mr. Kennan go.

Now that Mr. Kennan has done his stint in helping to ease tensions, what is the situation? "At this writing," remarks Sulzberger, "things are definitely worse than before the brilliant author of the containment policy presented his credentials at the Kremlin."

No wonder Sulzberger thinks Kennan is so wonderful. He made things worse, didn't he? After all, what guarantee does Sulzberger have that the next Ambassador can do as bad a job as Kennan? When a guy is doing a bad job, you sort of hate to see him go.

Sulzberger ends with a coy reference to Kennan's "perhaps unnecessary Berlin press conference," at which Kennan eased the tensions by insulting his Moscow hosts.

Sulzberger recognized one thing. It's a diplomatic mistake for a Kennan to say what he's

'On the Scoreboard' by Lester Rodney will be resumed tomorrow

Unions Back Lewis Plea for Labor Unity to Affect Elections

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—More Bay Area unions have registered support for John L. Lewis' Labor Day call for unity of all unions to defeat the enemies of organized labor.

Ship Clerks Local 34 and the East Bay division of Warehousemen's Local 6 are the latest unions to back up the unity proposals offered by the president of the United Mine Workers.

Lewis' Labor Day speech was

forwarded to a number of Bay Area locals as a public service by the Joint Action Committee of Northern California local unions. The covering letter suggested that the unions, if they approve of the proposals, let Lewis and the Mine Workers know about it.

The two locals did just that in resolutions commending Lewis for his "hard hitting" speech and pledging support for any unity move he may initiate.

JAPANESE FASCIST GROUPS REVIVING WITH REARMAMENT

(By Allied Labor News)

JAPANESE fascist groups are being revived as part of a campaign for rearmament of this country, according to Kyodo News Agency.

Investigations by the metropolitan police department here show there are some 400 militarist-fascist organizations throughout Japan. In Tokyo alone there are 84 such organizations.

Among these groups is the Youth Corps to Sacrifice for Country. It was members of this organization that recently beat up the Japanese delegates to Peking peace conference when they called at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs for passports. The Youth Corps is an affiliate of the notorious Kokuryukai (Black Dragon Society) and is led by Shuzo Toyama, son of Mitsuru Toyama who was head of the Black Dragons. Also active are the Independent Youth party, headed by Wataru Shimizu, and the Great Japan Youth party, headed by Bin Aka. These groups all follow a line of extreme nationalism and Mikadoism.

At the same time, former Japanese fascist army men are also actively advocating rearmament. Ex-army Col. Masankobu Tsuji and others have openly formed a Great Eastern Asian League under the so-called Great Eastern Asian Co-Prosperity slogan.

In addition, 50 former Japanese military chiefs here announced on Sept. 18 the formation of the Reservists Assn. of Tokyo. This reportedly is the first step toward reviving the nationwide World War II organization of Japanese veterans which was an important cog in the military machine.

A spokesman said it is expected that a nationwide veterans organization will be in existence before the new year.

Leaders of the Reservists Assn. include such war criminals as former Lt. Gen. Kisaburo Ando, wartime minister of interior affairs and vice president of the fascist political organization, Faisei Yokusai Kai, and Iseki Ugaki, former viceroy of Korea who for a long time served as minister of war. Ugaki has been active since the end of World War II reviving Japanese militarism.

Bianchi

(Continued from Page 2)

rights and democracy, including the state's "Dictatorship Act," loyalty oaths, the federal McCarran-Walter immigration Act.

Describing how he led the fight against the notorious Hughes-Brees law crippling jobless pay, Sen. Bianchi declared that not a single senator of either major party backed him when he introduced a counter-measure jacking up unemployment insurance for jobless workers.

He described, too, how he fought bitterly, and alone, against the tax program which has saddled New Yorkers with a 6 percent sales tax, an auto use tax, an extra cigarette tax. His program for jacking up city income through proper tax assessment was not supported by any other legislator of either major party.

He then noted that his opponents, unable to attack his record or his personal life, resorted to the red-baiting "smear" tactic. He quoted from letters sent to voters by Muzzicato, charging him with introducing "Communist-inspired" bills; and one sent by Santangelo to the 6,581 signers of his independent Civil Rights Party petition which virtually charged that civil rights are "Un-American."

Both his opponents are ex-state senators, and both originally had ALP backing, which was withdrawn from them on the basis of their performances.

"When they had ALP support, they called the ALP a great Party," Bianchi said. "When the ALP refuses to support them, it is no good."

Asked from the floor whether

he thought he could be elected, Sen. Bianchi declared he felt he had a good chance. He cited the 1950 results in approximately the same area, for Rep. Vito Marcantonio, who received 37,000 votes on the ALP line. Democrats received 25,000 votes, Republicans 20,000 and the Liberal Party 5,000. Marcantonio was defeated because of the three-way coalition against him, but Bianchi does not have this coalition against him.

Moreover, he noted, the congressional and state senate lines are not exactly the same. The most anti-labor part of the congressional district — between 59 and 74 Streets, is not part of the senatorial district, while two Negro and Italian areas the 16th A.D. North and 14th A.D. west—which are not in the congress district, are in the Senate district.

Sen. Bianchi emphasized he is still out to catch up with his elusive opponents and meet them in debate—anywhere and under any auspices. He is letting the voters know how they are running from him.

Nature Friends' Art Contest Oct. 26

Nature Friends of America, a progressive, interracial organization will hold its third annual Art and Hobby Contest Oct. 26 at Camp Midvale, of Midvale, N. J.

The contest, for amateurs only, are open to all individuals and organizations. A special section, without prizes, will be devoted to professionals.

The contest will be in handicrafts, painting, photography and sculpturing.

Mobile Theatre To Bring Plays To Unions

Brett Warren, theatrical director and teacher announces the formation of the Actors Mobile Theater to bring programs of scenes and one-act plays to unions, social organizations and churches.

The performers, students in the Brett Warren Acting Classes, will combine their studio work with regular performances from the modern progressive theater and the classics. The productions, done with a minimum of sets and production expense will bring "live" theatre to thousands of people shut out of the Broadway Theatre by its cost and its content.

The theatre also plans to present excerpts from new plays in work and invites playwrights to submit such material.

The first unit, now in preparation, will be ready to accept bookings late in October. Organizations interested in such performances can contact Maury Tuckerman, registrar of the school at CO 5-2833, or JU 6-9573. The address, 136 W. 44 St.

Rank and File Action for Unity Urged by Lewis

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By GEORGE MORRIS

CINCINNATI.—Reviewing efforts since the 30's to unite the American labor movement, John L. Lewis delivered a stinging indictment Friday of its leadership, and concluded that the hope of unification can come only as a result of rank and file pressure.

The mine union's leader made his speech during convention action on a resolution reaffirming the union's position for labor unity. He told the delegates of his recent proposal for unification of all unions by Oct. 15 that he wired to the AFL convention, and how no action came upon it. To explain why the AFL leaders rejected the proposal, he reviewed the history of unity negotiations since 1933.

He concluded that the main obstacle are "the men who control the policies of the AFL" who are fearful of permitting "another eight or nine million members to come in and change the balance of power" against their craftism. CIO ROLE

The CIO's leadership also came for much condemnation for refusal to accept Lewis' unity proposals. He said the CIO's membership is today considerably below what it was when the UMW left it.

"The leaders of labor," said Lewis, "have worked themselves into a state of mind that won't believe in organizing the unorganized. They believe in reorganizing the organized into their organizations."

Until unity comes, Lewis said, the UMW will "just try to take care of its own interests," but will always extend a "helping hand" to organizations of labor in distress.

The convention reaffirmed previous stands on autonomy, but not until about a half-dozen local delegates spoke vigorously for restoring the right to districts to elect their own officers and hold conventions.

Some pro-autonomy speakers

drew applause estimated as from at least a fourth of the convention. But when the vote was taken, after a speech by Lewis, only about two score stood up in opposition to the resolution committee's position.

He pictured Taft as the real tone-setter of the Republican campaign but as "not a very wise man, or he would not expect to become president of the United States by proxy—God help America if he ever became a president by proxy."

After a spell of ridicule and scorn upon Taft—who is Cincinnati's "favorite Tory son"—Lewis commented on a New York Times story that featured his earlier attack on "anyone who wears Taft's collar" as meant for Eisenhower. That was the Times' publisher, Arthur Sulzberger's opinion, he said, as the delegates roared with laughter.

"But if it is true—and I am willing to take Arthur Sulzberger's word for it—that Eisenhower wears Taft's collar, I am 'agin' him. I do hope that out of all this confusion, now that the subject has been brought up, that we'll find out who in hell does wear Taft's collar."

It was at the point where Lewis said he is against Eisenhower that the delegates stood up and let out a howl of cheers and whistles. They took it for granted that Lewis endorsed Stevenson. But whether there will be such endorsement, in face of the sharp attacks upon the Truman administration that run through the reports of the officers, was still a question on the third day of the convention.

CINCINNATI.—John L. Lewis in a speech before the United Mine Workers convention called upon the labor leaders of the country to unite on a policy of withdrawing their non-Communist Taft-Hartley oaths and a boycott of the law as the way to kill it.

The speech was made during the convention consideration of a resolution for the repeal of the

Taft-Hartley Law. After describing how the law has become a growing menace that will be even more menacing when a depression hits the country, Lewis said:

"It is unfortunate, indeed, that the convention of the American of Labor in San Francisco, shortly after the statute was enacted, did not accept the advice of the United Mine Workers given to them at that time, and withdraw from any association with this act and refuse to sign anti-Communist oath."

"If labor had just enough brains in its leaders, just a small amount of brains at that, the Taft-Hartley Act would have fallen by default and would have been long since repealed by a Congress that would have recognized its futility to bind free men in chains at the behest of the National Association of Manufacturers operating through its supine tool, Robert Alphonso Taft."

"Even now, if the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the leaders of the CIO had the courage of a long-eared jackrabbit looking at a red barn they would withdraw their anti-Communist oaths and let this damnable statute fall now by default."

"But I don't know how to pour courage into the veins of these sycophants who are willing to sell out the destiny of the labor movement and the future of its millions of members and their lives and families in this country for a lousy lunch or a pat on the back from some pseudo-politicians in Washington. The day will come when they will rue their own cowardice, and the day will come, if this act continues to prevail, when the rank and file of organized labor will repudiate a leadership born in weakness and conducted upon the premise that they must consistently act respectable and in a manner that brings a smile and the compliments of the politicians of the country who are the servants of the economic masters of the country."

Lewis' speech had some other interesting observations. He stressed that the Taft-Hartley law "is not designed to immediately destroy the organized labor movement" but to first "impede its normal growth." And "it has succeeded," he added, pointing to the virtually static state of membership figures. He noted that 54 percent of the workers voting in NLRB elections vote no union.

He said the provision permitting employers to sue unions for damages isn't being used broadly because the employers are afraid to do so. But given big unemployment they would. He cited the recent \$750,000 judgment approved by a court against the west coast longshoremen's union as an example of what's in store on a vast scale. He said the T-H law "invites the use of agents provocateurs, or secret agents of an employer to become members of a local union and stir up trouble" so the central union, held by the courts to be responsible for its agents, could be sued for damages.

Lewis expressed a conviction that the country is due for a depression. He counseled employers to let buying power rise as the only way to avoid it, but he didn't sound as though he was very hopeful of acceptance of his advice. He said:

"I shudder when I contemplate the condition that might prevail in this country of ours if we have another depression similar in magnitude and in gravity to the depression of 1929. . . . I doubt that we can maintain public order in another depression because I doubt that Americans will sit still and starve to death."

Lewis advised the employers to study history and the "liabilities involved in the crushing of the modern American labor movement."



EXPENSIVE RAIDS ON UE HELP BEAT CAREY ON DUES HIKE

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH. — The CIO Electrical Workers' (IUE) expensive raids on the United Electrical Workers boomeranged back on IUE president James B. Carey when he tried to get legates to approve higher per capita tax payments to his international office at the IUE convention here.

Many delegates said they were voting Carey's proposal down because their local union treasuries had been emptied in the fight against the independent UE.

The roll call vote was 1121.1 to 1068.9 against the plan to okay a 25-cent-a-month increase, bringing per capita tax payments to \$1 a month instead of the present.

The increase would have given the international some 75 cents, \$800,000 more every year.

The negative vote was a challenge to Carey's leadership. He had put on a high-pressure campaign to get the convention to recommend the increase to the membership, which would then have voted on whether to ratify the recommendation or not.

Carey had brought in the CIO's Director of Organization, Allan Haywood, to urge the increase. And Carey himself had taken the floor several times in the debate on the question. He had also given some opposition speakers a rough time by his many interruptions. But the delegates kept saying that the workers back home wouldn't stand for another dues increase after the money in their treasuries had been drained away.

Carey was reluctant to accept defeat. When the hands went up in a show-of-hands vote Carey said it looked to the chair as though the per capita proposal was carried. He did not announce a count of the hands, however, and it looked from the press table as though the tax was defeated.

Delegates called for a roll call vote. Carey's District 1, embracing Philadelphia and Camden and other nearby points, was with him. But the tide had turned against him when the New York-New Jersey's District 4 voted No almost unanimously.

Delegates Friday adopted a substitute amendment to the Constitution empowering local district councils to give the International office per capita payments of 15 cents per member per month. This would give the international office some \$480,000 additional revenue if all districts comply. The amendment was adopted by a 1,362 to 774 roll call vote after President Carey denounced opponents as "termites" and "disrupters" and suggested they might be "Communists."

Criticism of the international officers, which Carey heads, ran through some of the speeches from the dozen or more men who took the floor against the tax increase. The main points stressed were

1,729 to 1 Is Calif. Score For Cease-Fire

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—The score on peace balloting in Southern California so far as 1,729 votes for an immediate cease-fire in Korea to one opposed.

Reporting on the second week of the campaign, the Southern California Peace Crusade said 817 ballots came in. All wanted the cease-fire.

The first week 913 ballots were cast—912 for peace and 1 against.

Breakdown on the second week's ballots showed 29 from private homes, 359 collected by community peace groups, 222 at political meetings, 94 from youth groups, nine collected in a theatre lobby, and 39 mailed in by religious and trade union leaders.

that the local unions treasuries are too weak to stand the tax increases; that the workers wouldn't stand for it; that it would hurt the union's organization campaigns as against the UE (which has a 75 cent tax without additional per capita payments to CIO bodies), and that the International Union has failed to do a proper job among the "free riders" in the shops.

The "free riders" are the 120,000 workers in IUE shops who don't pay dues. There was much criticism of the international because one third of the 387,000 workers in IUE plants get off without paying dues.

Delegate Berry of Philadelphia charged that the oppositionists were taking part in what he called an "anti-Carey" move. He complained he had heard much anti-Carey talk in the corridors of the William Penn Hotel, where the convention is held.

This was denied by delegates opposing the tax increase. But their criticisms of the administration's failure to organize the "free riders," etc., continued.

Some two dozen delegates took part in the debate on both sides.

The IUE convention closed late Friday after endorsing the candidates of Gov. Stevenson and Senator Sparkman.

IUE President Carey and Secretary-Treasurer Al Hartnett were re-elected without opposition.

The convention also accepted Carey's foreign policy program supporting the war in Korea. Which had not yet been mentioned by any officer or delegate.

A civil rights declaration called for a mandatory federal FEPC and denounced the oppression of the Negro people under conditions of "virtual economic slavery and second-class citizenship."

Rites Held for Dr. Louis Wright

Services for Dr. Louis T. Wright, 61, chairman of the board of the NAACP and director of surgery and president of the medical board of Harlem Hospital, were held Saturday at 10 a.m. at St. Philip's Church, 214 West 134 Street. Dr. Wright died Wednesday of a heart attack. The Reverend Shelton Bishop will conduct the services.

One of America's outstanding surgeons, Dr. Wright was appointed to the staff of Harlem Hospital in 1919, the first Negro to serve on the staff of a city hospital. In 1932 when he became the first Negro police surgeon. In that same year he became chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP. In 1943, he was made surgical director of Harlem Hospital, and in 1948 he became president of its board.

He was born in Georgia, and was graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1915. He served as a Lieutenant in the First World War.

As a member of the American Medical Association, he fought the AMA's opposition to a national health plan.

Surviving are his widow, two daughters, three granddaughters and a sister.

What's On?

GREATEST SHOW ever to be presented on the Bronx, Sunday, Oct. 13—2:30 p.m., to pay tribute to Howard Fast, world famous author, fighter for Peace, and your next Congressman 21 UD, Broadway—Hollywood—Radio-TV Stars. Adm. \$2.40, \$1.20, 75c at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Blvd. Phone DA 3-8741. Sponsored by Independent Citizens Comm. to elect Howard Fast.

FIRST FREEDOM FORUM—hear William Marshall and Ruby Dee, stars of "Lydia Bailey" and "No Way Out" discuss State Department. Sponsored tour of "Fory and Ben"—with author Lloyd Brown and moderator Lorraine Hansberry. Audience participation, entertainment, refreshments. Thursday, Oct. 16, 7:30 to 10 p.m. at United Mutual Auditorium, 319 Lenox Ave. (near 124 St.) Admission: Freedom Newspaper Forum Series. Contribution 60c.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FILM SPECIAL IN MARGOLIN
The GRAND CONCERT
STANLEY KUBRICK with ULANOV

MILL END IMPORTS, an off-price imported FABRIC SHOP which has been servicing readers of the Daily Worker will initiate a wonderful contest — starting October 14th.

A SEWING CONTEST — you make your own garment — for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends not before Oct. 18 and not after Nov. 15.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Quality — Quantity of fabric will not be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
- 2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
- 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
- 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

WE APPEAL TO OUR READERS!

WE KNOW how heavy are the demands made upon our readers for money by various progressive organizations—demands that are most essential. That is why we held off making our plea as long as we could.

We can no longer do so, and still continue publishing.

We need \$50,000 from you to keep going until the end of the year.

We know we can count on you to come through, as you have so magnificently before. But we must warn that our obligations have become so heavy and so pressing that we must have a good part of that \$50,000 RIGHT NOW.

KNOWING HOW TOUGH this problem of money has become, we have cut down this year. Last year, for instance, we asked and obtained—a total of \$200,000 in contributions from our readers. \$175,000 of it in our annual spring fund appeal and \$25,000 in a special year-end plea.

This year, we asked only for \$100,000 in the spring, of which we received about \$95,000. With the \$50,000 for which we're now asking, we still have reduced our yearly request by \$50,000. It has been a tough haul, but we can see it through if we get this \$50,000 soon.

When we made our fall plea last year, the magazine Editor and Publisher, organ of the big business press, sneeringly remarked that the Daily Worker couldn't face the economic facts of life in making their paper pay its own way.

By the economic facts of life," it was referring, of course, to dependence upon advertising, which means in the first place, big business advertising. For publishers, for whom that magazine speaks, the sole mission is profits. A newspaper which depends for existence upon its readers, and appears solely in the interests of its readers, is, for them, a "failure."

SUCH PUBLISHERS do not, and never could, receive such support and such expressions of devotion as we receive from you, our readers.

They cannot understand a newspaper which is as one with its readers, which is continuously fighting their fight, and which is truly their possession.

We make no phony, hypocritical claims of "impartiality." We are partial, fiercely partial, to the cause of a peaceful, genuinely democratic America, an America without the bloody lynchings of Negroes and the deadly jimcrow practices in every field of life. An America organized to serve the needs of the working people.

We are proud that we have served as the spokesman of those progressive forces in American life who are fighting the battle for this kind of America. It is because we have been making this fight that our editor, our former publisher, two of our correspondents are now in jail or facing jail, victims of the persecution conducted by the big business war-makers.

THIS CANNOT stop us, any more than the harassment of our circulators, our advertisers, our distributors. They have made it tougher for us, it is true, but they cannot silence us. For we have you, our readers, solidly behind us.

What we receive from you directly in answer to our plea will be the sole means of covering our deficit for the next three months. We have no other resource.

We ask that you now—without delay—put a five or ten dollar bill in an envelope and send it to us at P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, New York. We ask that you do this even though you may be called upon to make contributions for other worthy causes, too.

We urge, too, that you collect from among your shop and union mates, your friends and neighbors; that you hold house parties and other gatherings to help raise the necessary \$50,000.

Publishers and Editors of
The Daily Worker and The Worker

PEACE VIGIL SET BEFORE UN

New York's Peace Institute yesterday called upon all peace-loving New Yorkers to demonstrate their desire for an immediate cease-fire in Korea at an all-night candle light peace vigil before the UN headquarters to start the evening of Oct. 20.

The UN Assembly is scheduled to convene tomorrow, with the Korean War issue over riding all others. Several peace plans have already been offered, including one by Mexico and another by India.

"Every peace-loving New York-

er is urged to join the many thousands who have already demanded cease-fire now, with negotiations on outstanding issues afterward," the Peace Institute statement announcing the vigil declared.

The vigil will start at 5:30 next Monday evening, and will continue until Tuesday morning. Throughout the night, the demonstrators will march with lighted candles and illuminated signs calling for peace in Korea.

The Peace Institute is chaired by Rev. Edward D. McGowan. Co-chairman is Rev. Reginald H. Bass.

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Price 10 Cents

Placards Tell Truman Touring Harlem: 'End War, Free Ben Davis'

By ABNER W. BERRY

Harlemites, impatient after four years of unfulfilled promises, demanded of President Truman as he rode through the community last Saturday to "end the war in Korea," "free Ben Davis," and to issue an "Executive FEPC Order—Now!" The Harlem demands

printed on large placards raised aloft as the presidential party rode west on 125 St. on its way to Dorrence Brooks Square, where four years ago Truman had promised, as the Democratic Presidential candidate, the passage of a 10-point civil rights program. As the President's car, preceded by a 100-man motorcycle police escort, approached Seventh Ave., Truman abruptly ceased waving good-naturedly to the observers lining the streets, when he read the demands on the placards:

"Negro youth wants jobs—not war!" "Mr. President! End the war in Korea—you started it!" "Harlem says: Free Mrs. Ingram and Lt. Gilbert!" (The demands refer to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, a Negro mother now serving a life term in Georgia for the self-defense killing of a white farmer who attacked her, and to Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Negro officer in Korea, who was railroaded to a death sentence, later commuted to 20 years at hard labor.) "Harlem wants housing—not war!" "Harlem Says: Free Ben Davis" (former Communist City Councilman now serving a five-year prison sentence

on a Smith Act "conspiracy" frame-up).

Visibly disturbed at the sight of the slogans, Truman looked away from the slogans as he rode up Seventh Ave., carefully picking the spots on the sidewalk to which he would wave.

PLACARDS POPULAR

Persons gathered immediately around the placard carriers, all supporters of the Harlem Committee for Amnesty for Benjamin J. Davis, voicing their agreement with the demands.

"We need more of this!" a woman exclaimed, "It's time that somebody spoke up for us."

Another observer, standing by the placard demanding Ben Davis' freedom, asked indignantly: "How can Truman be out of jail while Mr. Davis is in?"

Those bearing placards were followed by spontaneous supporters as they walked up St. Nicholas Ave. to 136 St., where Dorrence Brooks Square is located. All along St. Nicholas Ave. there was applause for the procession.

A group of the placard bearers hailed a taxicab in order to reach Dorrence Brooks Square before the President's party. At the square

the cab driver refused pay, after reading the slogan demanding freedom for Ben Davis. "Just count this ride as donation to Ben Davis' campaign," the cabman said with a wave and a smile.

At 135 St. and St. Nicholas Ave., mounted cops forced the placard bearers from the edge of the crowd gathered to hear the President, and prevented them from standing closer than 134 St. Again a crowd gathered around the placards, suggesting that they be taken to where Truman could see them. But those in charge of the signs discouraged the crowd from taking steps that might give an excuse to the police to cause trouble.

Meanwhile, in the front row of the 4,000 seats immediately in front of the speakers' stand, there were mixed in with a mass of pro-Stevenson slogans three placards which demanded "housing—not war" and similar legends.

COPS CENSOR SIGNS

A high ranking police officer ordered the cops to remove the placards. "Get 'em out of here," he yelled, and the cops went to

(Continued on Page 6)

Hallinan Asks UN Delegates To Call Cease-Fire in Korea

NEWARK, Oct. 12.—Speaking at a Progressive Party rally here Friday night, Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President read the text of a letter he is addressing to the head of each delegation to the forthcoming session of the United Nations Assembly, urging UN action to

bring about an immediate cease-fire in Korea. In his speech, Hallinan charged that the State Department plans to use the Assembly session to seek UN approval for "tougher tactics" in Korea, in order to prolong and extend the war.

Hallinan's letter to the UN delegates states that "the overwhelming majority of the American people believe that the continuance of a war for the sole purpose of deciding how prisoners should be exchanged is needless, senseless and brutal."

After quoting the provisions of the UN Charter to the effect that the purpose of the organization is "to save the world from the scourge of war" and "to bring about by peaceful means settlement of international disputes,"

the Hallinan letter continues:

"An organization, so dedicated, cannot continue to sanction a war whose only avowed objective is to decide how prisoners of war shall be exchanged. Only by acting at once for peace in Korea can the United Nations fulfill the obligations of its charter. Only by so doing can it redeem the confidence which the people repose in it."

In his letter to the UN delegates, Hallinan wrote:

"You have before you for consideration the question of the war in Korea. For 27 months that war has continued. It has cost hundreds of thousands of military casualties, laid waste to an entire nation and brought death and devastation to countless innocent civilians—men, women and chil-

dren. So long as the fighting goes on, there is grave danger that it will spread beyond the confines of Korea, to engulf the world.

"For six long months now, the only issue standing in the way of a truce has been the question of the exchange of war prisoners.

"The overwhelming majority of the American people believe that the continuance of the war for the sole purpose of deciding how prisoners should be exchanged is needless, senseless and brutal. . . .

"Contrary to the desires of the people of my country, the President, the Secretary of State and the Democratic and Republican candidates for President have declared their intention of continuing the war indefinitely. . . .

"The people of the United States demand that the war be ended immediately. . . .

(Continued on Page 6)

UE LOCAL 475 BACKS CEASE-FIRE REFERENDUM

Local 475 of the United Electrical Workers, biggest local in Greater New York, has endorsed the National Cease-Fire Referendum, it is announced by the N. Y. Labor Conference for Peace.

Conference headquarters at 111 West 42nd St. announced also that 15 peace committees of workers are conducting a canvass of cease-fire opinion. Industries covered are garment, fur, millinery, shoe, building, distributive, men's wear, pocketbook, printing, theater, maritime, communications, electrical, and machine shops.

The Local 475 U. E. campaign is headed by Florentino Luis, international representative and N. Y. Puerto Rican leader. Plans for canvassing the industry include shop-by-shop balloting, with spe-

cial concentration on major shops in the area.

The peace committee in the distributive industry have issued a bulletin containing an appeal by Hector Jacques, chairman of the Corrugated Local. Jacques' statement greets the peace bulletin and urges all workers to express their opinion on the cease-fire campaign. He also reported that as a labor delegate visiting Europe in June and July of last years, he found that all European workers want peace.

The Garment Labor peace committee is now distributing a leaflet addressed specifically to garment workers. It asserts that "clothes today have become a luxury" because "every worker knows there is nothing left of our pay-

after taxes except for food and rent." As a result, the leaflet says, "we in the ladies garment industry have very little work. In New York, one third of all unemployed for the winter and spring were garment workers."

Garment peace committee workers are conducting a weekly lunch-hour canvass in the garment district as results of the October 1 poll continue to come in, showing the rewards of systematic canvassing. The Oct. 1 results, based on an average 20-minute canvass during a street meeting and distribution of leaflets, recorded "yes" ballots at the rate of 22 per 20-minute period, or better than a ballot per minute. The garment market total for Oct. 1 was 450 "yes" votes, 23 "no" ballots; 60

persons signed for further information.

Canvassers of the Fur Joint Board and the Fur Council in the joint Oct. 1 mobilization netted a total of 411 "yes" votes, as against only three "no" ballots. Mobilizations in the fur market are conducted every Wednesday from 12 to 1 on the corners of 28th and 30th Streets and Seventh Avenue.

The Fur Joint Board is also conducting polls in shops, union halls, local meetings and at the White Lake resort. Seven small shops have already turned in their results—11 "yes" ballots and 2 "no" votes. A total of 1,500 "yes" votes has already been achieved. All shops have received ballots, and the Joint Board is calling for reports as soon as possible.

Registration Figures Drop Below '44

Fewer New Yorkers registered to vote this year than in the last Roosevelt election in 1944, the final figure for registration week, released yesterday by the Board of Elections revealed.

Total number who signed up last week in the city was 3,519,471. This was some 37,000 fewer than the 3,556,377 who registered to vote in 1944.

Percentage-wise, however, the drop was far more drastic both because there has been a population increase and because 750,000 New Yorkers were in the armed forces in 1944.

This year, some 73 percent of the estimated eligible voters signed up in the city. In 1944, when FDR's election was at stake, more than 80 percent of the civilian population registered.

District figures were not available to the Daily Worker as we went to press yesterday. But results for the first five days of the week indicated that the drop took place in the Negro, Puerto Rican and other workingclass districts, while middle and upper class districts showed turnouts greater than 1944.

Rejecting both major parties and their tickets, and unaware of the existence of a third party ticket in the field, large numbers of workers, Negro people, Puerto Ricans evidently decided to sit the election out.

Professor Finds S. Koreans Want US Army to Leave

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—South Koreans hold that Americans should withdraw from Korea, a story in the Cincinnati Post reports. Joseph Link, assistant professor of economics at Xavier University who just returned from that war torn country, said that the United States got "into a jam" and the only solution "is to pull out."

Link completed a year's service as public affairs attache for the American Embassy at Pusan and gave his views in a copyrighted story to the Xavier University News.

"The South Korean people have absolutely no respect for the troops of the United States or any other nation now fighting in the Far East," he said. "We are appropriately called the soldiers of Uncle Sam."

"Our greatest enemy in Korea is not the Communists; it is Syngman Rhee (South Korean president. Rhee and his Austrian-born wife have set up a dictatorship that

cannot be coped with by the blundering foreign policy that the U.S. government now employs.

"The State Department is making the same mistake in Korea as it made in China—it is backing the wrong man, and it is doing so with complete knowledge of what he is doing wrong."

"This year South Korea held its elections. Just prior to the voting date, Rhee declared martial law and had 40 members of the legislature arrested on charges of being Communists."

"It is not bad enough that all 40 of these men were proven friends of the United States, but Rhee brought about this action without ever informing either the United States or United Nations' authorities."

So. African Editor Runs for Office on Ousted MP's Platform

CAPETOWN, Oct. 12 (ALN).—Brian Bunting, editor of the banned Guardian and now editor of the People's World, will be a candidate in the forthcoming Parliamentary by-election here Nov. 5 to fill the vacancy caused by the Malan government's expulsion of M.P. Sam Kahn.

Commenting on Bunting's nomination, the People's World said: "By nominating a man who stands on the same platform as Mr. Kahn, the African people have given Dr. Malan and the Nationalist government a slap in the face, and have shown that no amount of political and other persecution will stop them in their forward march to freedom."

It said the nomination "is in itself an act of defiance against the government, because the government has made it clear in expelling Mr. Kahn that it will not tolerate in Parliament a member who has been 'named' and who demands equal rights for all, irrespective of race."

Bunting issued a statement in which he declared: "I support the African people in their struggle against the unjust laws and promise to do everything in my power to act as the voice of the defiance campaign in Parliament. Above all, I stand for the right of the African people to sit in Parliament and to take part in the government of this country in the same way as anybody else. I shall demand in

Parliament that the Africans be granted full and equal citizen rights in the land of their birth."

"South Africa is at the crossroads. The government is trying to establish a slave state here, in which all rights and privileges will be vested only in the Europeans, and the non-Europeans will be driven to one side, to live in unhygienic ghettos without a chance of decent education or a decent job. On the other hand, the non-European people through the defiance campaign are showing that they are not prepared to live as slaves or inferiors, that they demand an equal share of the good things of life, that they are prepared to struggle and sacrifice in order to achieve their rightful place in society."

Pittsburgh '6' Trial Opens Tuesday

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—Federal Judge William Alvah Stewart announced yesterday that the trial of Steve Nelson and five other Smith Act defendants would start Tuesday morning in the U.S. District court here.

Stewart rejected defendants' motions to quash the thought-control indictment, and to give the defense access to the lists of government witnesses and give it access to alleged Communist "documents," being used as evidence.

The judge deferred decision on a motion by civil rights attorney Ralph Powe to sever the case of Andy Onda, Communist leader, from the others on account of an acute heart illness. A court-appointed doctor is reporting to the judge on Onda's condition.

None of the defendants except Onda has an attorney as yet.

Other defendants are Ben Carathers, Negro working-class leader, who helped organize the CIO steel union; James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent; William Albertson of Detroit, and Irving Weissman of New York.

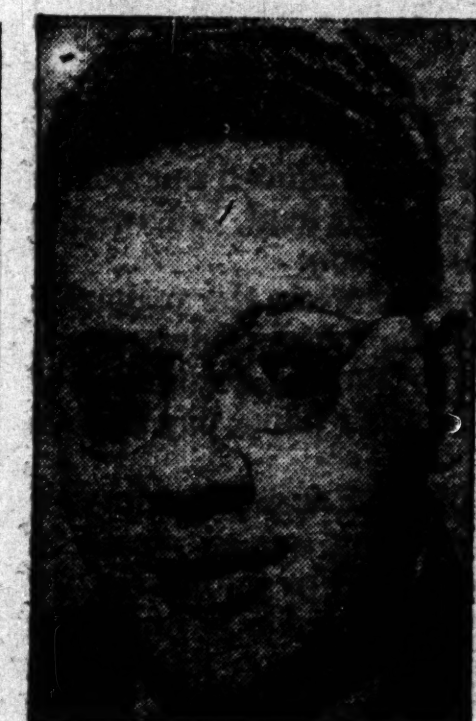
Nelson is already serving 20 years in the Allegheny county work house at Blawnox, Pa. on state "sedition" frameup. He is being denied bail, while he appeals the state case and tries to prepare his defense for the Smith Act trial.

DOCTORS SCARED

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—James Dolsen, 67-year-old Daily Worker writer, was unable to get a doctor to treat him for many hours as he lay in bed with a high fever from influenza this weekend. Physicians frankly said they feared hostile publicity in the Pittsburgh newspapers (Hearst and Scripps-Howard) if they treated a man who is about to go on trial next Tuesday in the Federal Court under the Smith Act.

Dolsen's friends finally got a doctor after promising to hide his name. They also had to promise not to ask the doctor to sign an affidavit about Dolsen's physical condition.

Andy Onda, who is sick with a heart ailment, was also unable to get a local physician. Even Fed-



BIANCHI

BIANCHI FLAYS 2 OPPONENTS FOR DODGING A DEBATE

State Sen. William J. Bianchi yesterday flayed his Republican and Democratic opponents for their "contempt for the people" in ducking out on a three-way public debate on Friday evening.

Bianchi, an insurgent Republican supported by the American Labor Party and an independent Civil Rights Party for reelection in Manhattan's 22nd senatorial district, has been trying for weeks to pin down to a public debate his two opponents—Alfred Santangelo, Democrat-Liberal and Dr. Charles Muzzicato, Republican. But both Muzzicato and Santangelo failed to show up to debate the election issues with Bianchi at a public forum held by the Yorkville Compass Club Friday, even though a formal agreement for the appearance of all three had been signed as long ago as Sept. 19.

But Thursday evening, about 24 hours before the great debate, which had been widely publicized in Yorkville — part of the Senate district — as if by prearrangement, Messrs Santangelo and Muzzicato, within a half-hour of each other, notified the sponsors they would not be able to attend.

Santangelo, it seemed, had to address some Boy Scouts, while Muzzicato had to speak to three Republican clubs that night.

Sen. Bianchi wondered how many Boy Scouts were of voting age, and how many Republican clubhouse boys had to be won over to vote Republican.

Regretting that he had to speak

alone, the Laborite State Senator laid it on the line to his audience of more than 100.

The main issue of the day, he said, was to end fighting in Korea. He described a meeting of an AFL union in which he and spokesmen for the Republican, Democratic and Liberal Parties appeared. He alone hit the Korean War issue. After the speakers were through, a union member asked the other speakers to tell where their parties stood on that issue. None dared to say a word.

"They were afraid to touch it," the Senator charged.

Way up front, in the audience, were four youngsters who, from pre-meeting remarks, indicated they were loaded for trouble with Bianchi. But they listened intently, and with amazed expressions, to what he said. They plainly had not expected it. They caused no trouble.

FOUGHT JIMCROW

The Senator described how he had helped to defeat the eviction of 19 Stuyvesant Town families who had fought to end jimcrow in that Metropolitan Life housing development.

"Out of 32 Republican state senators and 22 Democratic state senators," not one single one picked up the ball and helped to advance it one inch," he declared, ridiculing the major party promises about civil rights. He discussed other major departures from civil

(Continued on Page 7)

YOUTHS' ELECTION PROGRAM

"The young men and women of America want peace!" This is the theme of the recently issued Labor Youth League platform for the 1952 elections.

The platform preamble calls on all young people, regardless of party: "Let us, as one, place before all candidates the immediate needs of our generation!" At the same time it urges all-out youth backing for the Progressive Party peace ticket. The LYL will also

support Communist candidates in those areas where they're running for office.

The preamble describes the situation young Americans face—"mounting militarization and mounting lists of casualties in Korea . . . the prospect of a life in uniform fighting on foreign battlefields, dead-end jobs, vicious jimcrow barriers, curtailed educational opportunities. . . . It points out that:

"The vast majority of Americans want an end to the useless slaughter in Korea. Millions see that the only way to peace is by returning to the FDR policy of ironing out all differences with the Soviet Union around a conference table."

The LYL states its belief that "the final guarantees of a better life for youth will come only when the workers of our country establish socialism," but "the issue today is not between socialism and

capitalism. It is between war and peace, democracy and fascism."

Following are the LYL platform planks—"the special demands which most vitally affect young men and women, Negro and white."

1. PEACE

1. Stop the war in Korea now. Settle all remaining differences after the shooting stops.

2. For a pact of peace among

(Continued on Page 5)

Housing for Puerto Rican Family Won

Low-cost public housing was won over the weekend by a Puerto Rican family of six which had been threatened with eviction from a one-room, one bed home at 1447 Wilkinside Ave. The family was placed in a five-room apartment in the Bronx River Housing Project after a delegation of the Bronx Tenants Councils called at the office of the City Housing Authority last Tuesday and demanded immediate emergency housing for this family.

Howard Fast, American Labor Party candidate for Congress in the 23 C. D., the Bronx, took part in the Tuesday delegation, and gave full support to the action of the Tenants Council. The victory was hailed by Fast yesterday as proof that "militant action can bring results."

Percy L. Frank, city housing official, had refused last Tuesday to see the delegation. But the protests of the group which, besides Fast and the Puerto Rican mother, Mrs. Abigail Lind, included Tenant Council executive secretary, Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio and two other Council leaders, Mrs. Lowenthal and Mrs. Rose Charney, brought dramatic results.

Smith Act Trial To Resume Here Tomorrow

The Smith Act trial of the 13 New York Communists is scheduled to resume tomorrow (Tuesday) in the U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square.

The trial was recessed last Thursday because of illness of Pettis Perry, who has been confined to bed with a bronchial condition.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will continue direct testimony when the trial resumes.

Machinists Win 7% Wage Hike In Buffalo Strike

BUFFALO. — AFL Machinists won a seven percent wage increase Friday and ended a 10-day strike at the American Shipbuilding company here.

A union spokesman said the wage hike was retroactive to Aug. 1. He added that a formula for future increases remained to be settled.

CANVASSERS FIND BEN DAVIS CAN BE ELECTED IN 11th A. D.

By ABNER W. BERRY

Every day in the two-room office of the Freedom Party at 135 W. 125th St. a battery of technical workers are busy preparing index cards on every registered voter in the 11th Assembly District.

These cards are picked up each night by dozens of canvassers who spend two hours visiting voters, speaking to them for Benjamin J. Davis, Freedom Party candidate for the State Assembly. On each card the canvasser writes the reaction of the voter visited so that the campaign manager can gauge the sentiments of the people, find out what the weak and strong points are.

Reports of more than a score of canvassers reveal that, so far, less than one in each one hundred voters contacted have refused to pledge their vote to Ben Davis.

One young white woman canvasser remarked enthusiastically the night this writer was in the headquarters: "It sure is a pleasure to canvass for Ben Davis. Everybody knows him, and even those voters who said they couldn't openly pledge their support because they were afraid of losing their jobs, said they would do whatever they could for him."

"Have I got a story!" a young Negro canvasser told his fellow

campaign workers. "I got 100 percent tonight! Not one person said 'no.'"

Another Negro canvasser laughed at the one rebuff he had received. "I went into this undertaking establishment," he began, "and soon found out the voter I was looking for was the owner. And when I opened my mouth about Ben Davis and the Freedom Party, the undertaker yelled: 'I don't want to have anything to do with Davis' and walked threateningly toward me. I beat it."

"Every other person I canvassed tonight was not only friendly, but promised to vote for Ben and get their friends to do the same thing."

Jesse Gray, who was busily sorting the cards brought back by the canvassers, looked up and said: "This IS a story. The story is that it is possible to elect Ben Davis if we can get enough canvassers to cover the entire list."

And he pointed to a large wooden trough with rows and rows of index card packets waiting for canvassers to pick them up and visit the names written on them.

"You see," Gray said, "it is now a question of how many of these names we can turn into votes. And that takes manpower. That's the real story."

GUS HALL BIRTHDAY RALLY PLEDGES AMNESTY FIGHT

Friends of Gus Hall, saluting the imprisoned Communist leader on his 42nd birthday Friday night, wired him that their "present" would be a redoubled fight for amnesty for all Smith Act victims.

The meeting, at Yugoslav Hall, under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress, also sent a telegram to President Truman, pointing out that even in Greece and Turkey amnesty to political prisoners has recently been granted.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, the honored guest who flew in from Cleveland, received a huge bouquet and gifts for Gus, 15-year-old Barbara and five-year-old Arvo, from the Labor Youth League.

Mrs. Hall reported that Gus "looks good" and is outdoors in all good weather. "He says time doesn't seem to mean a thing in jail," Mrs. Hall stated, "only events mean anything." She added that she was saving all his letters in the firm belief that some day they

would be fully appreciated by millions of Americans.

William Patterson, CRC national executive secretary, traced the history of political prisoners and amnesty in the U. S., and urged a more specific concentration for amnesty on the President. "The President," he said, "is the one legally empowered to grant amnesty."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the current Smith Act defendants, said that the people were not yet taking advantage of the tremendous sentiment that exists against the Smith Act throughout the land.

Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the still imprisoned Trenton Negro frameup victims, was chairman of the rally.

A group of People's Artists, Earl Robinson, Elizabeth Knight, Leon Bibb and Bill Robinson, gave a premiere performance of the "Ballad for Gus Hall." This composition, tracing Hall's history as a labor organizer and fighter for the people, was received with stormy applause.

NALIBOW ON WMCA TONIGHT FOR CP ELECTION COMMITTEE

Herbert Nalibow, national labor secretary of the Labor Youth League, will speak tonight (Monday) at 10:05 over Station WMCA in the first of a series of broadcasts under the auspices of the New York State Communist Election Campaign Committee. Other broadcasts scheduled over WMCA follow:

Tuesday, 10:05 p.m.—Arnold Johnson.

Wednesday, 10:05 p.m.—Mrs. Sophie Gerson.

Thursday, 10:05 p.m.—The Youth Speaks for Ben Davis.

Friday, 10:05 p.m.—Dr. Doxey Wilkerson.

Monday, Oct. 20, 10:05 p.m.—Albert Lannon.

Consumer's Prices in USSR Halved in 5 Years

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—Consumer goods price levels in the Soviet Union were halved in the last five years, while those of capitalist countries such as the U. S. Britain and France were soaring, it was announced by A. I. Mikoyan, Soviet deputy premier, in his speech to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR, made public today.

Mikoyan told the delegates that the Soviet Union's foreign trade now is more than three times as great as that before the war. Eighty percent of it is with countries of the Democratic camp, he said.

"Trade with capitalist countries, after a certain enlivening in the first postwar years, has been reduced sharply as a result of the aggressive course of the United States," he added. "This reduction has been covered with interest by the growth in trade with friendly countries."

Mikoyan said that capitalist countries which want to develop trade the Soviet Union on mutually profitable terms "always meet with support from our side."

The material well being of the Soviet people was reflected in considerable increased trade turnover

of such goods as automobiles, motorcycles, radio sets, television sets, furniture and refrigerators, Mikoyan said.

"The problem is not only to produce food in great quantities. Food must be of high quality and of high nutritive value, attractive to look at, smelling pleasantly, and must develop the taste and meet the appetite so that people should experience true delight."

Laughter greeted his remark that with the better feeding of the population, "there arises the necessity for increased production of various drinks which improve the appetite."

The five-year plan looks to large scale development of food production, he said, adding:

"The development of our food industry has been characterized by a more rapid increase in the output of the most valuable food-stuffs."

He said white bread production was being stepped up and that of rye bread reduced, that meat production is going up, and increased by 709,000 tons in 1951 as compared to 1947, while in the United States meat production dropped off by 437,000 tons.

Soviet butter production he said, was higher in 1951 than in 1940, while that of the U.S. was 281,000 tons lower.

The congress continuing tomorrow, after a weekend recess. It was expected to wind up with the adoption of the final draft of a new Communist Party constitution and election of a central committee.

Before adjournment Saturday night, the delegates unanimously adopted the basic principles of the draft constitution, which was presented by Nikita Khrushchev, of the Jolibiru.

Top Scientists Rip McCarran, Gov't on Visas

A group of the United States' leading atomic scientists, including five Nobel prize winners, yesterday launched an embittered attack on the McCarran immigration law and the State Department for what it called "the American visa scandal."

Their complain was that the law and the State Department's "excessively rigid and indiscriminate application" prevents the free travel of American scientists abroad and of foreign scientists to the United States. They referred specifically to non-Communist scientists.

The result has been the "hampering of the progress of American science, alienating our allies, comforting our enemies, and traducing the principles of liberty."

The attack was backed by statement from these Nobel prize winners: Prof. Albert Einstein, of the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies; Dr. Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington University; Dr. Harold C. Urey, University of Chicago; Dr. James Franck, University of Chicago, and Dr. William P. Murphy who is a physician rather than a physicist and won his Nobel prize in medicine.

Others in the group were Dr. Samuel Goudsmit, senior scientist, Brookhaven National Atomic Laboratory; Dr. Hans A. Bethe, professor of physics, Cornell University; Dr. Cyril S. Smith, University of Chicago.

The attack was in minute detail, embraced many other top scientists, American and Foreign, and took up the 51 pages of a "double issue" of "The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" which is published 10 times a year and the chairman of whose sponsors is Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Dr. Edward A. Shils, professor of the social sciences, University of Chicago, was special editor for the one issue which detailed the cases of 26 famous foreign scientists who either were denied visas to attend scientific meetings or accept teaching posts in the United States, or who were put to much trouble to get visas.

"The number of frustrated applicants is, of course, far greater than the number which we print here," Shils said.

The attack centered on the case of Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel prize winner and professor of the California Institute of Technology, to show how the restrictions worked on American scientists seeking to go abroad. He applied for a passport Jan. 24, 1952, to go to Britain for a meeting of the Royal Society to discuss proteins.

His application was rejected. But after pressure, the State Department reconsidered and issued a passport on July 14 after he had signed a statement that he never had been a Communist.

Ben Davis Campaign Workers Get 600 Ballots for Cease-Fire in 2 Days

Campaign workers for former City Councilman Ben Davis J. Davis, Communist leader, victim of the Smith Act who is running for Assembly in Harlem's 11th A.D., reported over the weekend that over 600 voters in the district cast ballots for an immediate cease-fire in Korea in two days.

The campaign workers combined their peace ballot polling with their drive to get out the vote in the 11th A.D. Friday and Saturday. They reported that about one out of every two people canvassed marked the peace ballot.

Only one out of the 600-odd voted "No" to the question as to whether there should be a cease-fire in Korea now, with negotiations afterward.

"He wasn't really against a cease-fire in Korea," the campaign worker explained. "He just was so disgusted with life generally, he said maybe it was better that everybody be killed off."

American Labor Party support-

ers of State William J. Bianchi, ALP-Civil Rights Party nominee for reelection in Manhattan's 22nd senatorial district, have gathered more than a thousand peace ballots for a cease-fire in Korea during the past week, it was learned yesterday.

They used a peace ballot issued by the ALP, while getting the citizens of the community out to register for the elections in November.

The ballot asked whether the person was for or against an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with negotiations to take place afterward. It called for a "Yes" or "No" marking. Campaign spokesmen said they did not know of a single person who marked his ballot "No."

Coming Tomorrow: How Actors, Teachers Fight Witchhunt

Negro Press Roundup

BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, in a front-page editorial, gave its support to the Stevenson-Sparkman Presidential ticket, because "the weight of the evidence is in favor of Governor Stevenson." The editorial claims that 1,000,000 new Negro voters have been added to southern voters' lists, but overlooks the fact that Alabama, the home state of Vice Presidential candidate John Sparkman, still denies the ballot to more than 600,000 Negroes. . . . The Afro also publishes a summary by James Hicks of a pamphlet outlining Eisenhower's campaign strategy of promising civil rights in areas with large Negro and labor populations and remaining silent on the issue in others. The document reveals that the GOP is worried about 14 northern and western urban areas, including, New York, Detroit, San Francisco, Newark, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cleveland. . . . The Gillette Company, was hit by the Afro editorially for ignoring Negro baseball stars on its television broadcasts of the World Series. Not one Negro baseball player was shown as a user of that company's razor blades.

PITTSBURGH COURIER ran a photo spread on its front page of the Washington homes of U. S. Senators who have signed Un-American pledges to bar from these homes and communities all Negroes, Jews, Syrians, Armenians, and Persians. Owners of the homes shown are, Senators Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn); Burnett Maybank (D-S. C.); John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), Democratic Vice - Presidential candidate; Herman Welker (R-Idaho), Richard Nixon (R-Calif), GOP Vice-Presidential candidate, and Blair Moody (D-Mich.) . . . In an appeal to the Negro people to place all the faith in ballots, the Courier points out, editorially, that "as our increases, we shall not only see more Negro power in Washington, D.C., but even more importantly, on the local and state levels where there are a vast number of jobs now lily - white and millions of dollars being spent on facilities from which Negroes are excluded." . . . Courier could have added that the increased vote would also give the Negro people a bigger say in whether there would be war or peace, battleships or schools, a big air force or many big housing projects.

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS got its editorial dander up over the appointment of Clifford R. Moore, a Trenton, N. J., Negro attorney, as a U. S. Commissioner, while Democrats in New York State, with more Negro voting power, got no such plum. There was not one Negro federal judge appointed in New York, Amsterdam News accuses, out of the 20 who were named last year. The News, a Republican newspaper of a Dewey persuasion, calls on Negro Democrats "to descend on Tammany Hall and talk some plain language." And by the same token, the News should put a fire under Papa Dewey on the question of getting a Negro on the State Supreme Court. Negro Democrats, Republicans, Laborites and Communists are behind this demand, too. Councilman Earl Brown, in his Amsterdam News column, takes a swipe at the Eisenhower camp (despite the editor's Republican leanings). "All Republican Vice-Presidential candidate Richard Nixon has to do to join the McCarthy-Gerald L. K. Smith hatemonger brigade," Brown charges, "is to put on a black shirt."—A.W.B.

World of Labor

by George Morris

Coal Mining Is a Deadly Occupation

CINCINNATI DIGGING COAL is a deadly occupation. The knowledge of that is essential to understand why the coal miners don't act or feel cocky or self-satisfied, although they earn the highest hourly rate of any major industry. The thought that he may not return home after his eight-hour shift, or may not come back in one piece, always lingers in a member's mind.

That has made the coal miner an uncompromising foe of the employer and less likely to fall for labor-management cooperation schemes than any other worker. He hugs his union no matter what he thinks of its officials or their politics or other views. The initials UMW are to him like a mother's protective arm to a child. Without the solidarity for which the UMW is noted the miner would be lost and helpless.

There is a festive atmosphere in the union's convention here. The new contract, giving the workers a raise of \$1.90 a day, and another 10 cents a ton for the welfare fund, is frequently applauded as a great achievement.

The welfare fund in the six years since it was inaugurated has surpassed the hopes of many miners as a lifeline to the aged,

the widows and orphans and as a rehabilitator of thousands that were destined to spend the rest of their lives as physical wrecks and charity wards.

BUT THE CLOUD of death still hovers over every mining town as it had for many decades. Every ton of coal brought up contains also a certain amount of the blood, flesh and bones of coal miners. As the U. S. Bureau of Mines figures injuries and fatalities in the coal mines they are so many per million of tons brought up.

This is why the report of officers submitted to the convention contains a lengthy section on safety. Included are state-by-state and year-by-year statistics on fatalities and injuries. One paragraph sums up the story. It says that "the toll of human life and injuries in the bituminous and anthracite mines continues at about the same average as it has down through the years."

But there is a difference between the situation today and what it was decades back. The report adds:

"Most of this terrible toll of death and injury to our membership is unnecessary, because it is a well-known fact throughout the industry that if the

knowledge we now have were properly applied, these accidents could be reduced by 90 percent."

The problem in this most capitalist of countries is still how to force the industry to apply this knowledge—how to put lives before profits.

HOW MANY LIVES? Here are just a few facts given to the delegates. The report lists each of the coal mine disasters since 1905 in each state, that killed five or more. A total of 9,478 miners were killed in such disasters since 1905. A year-by-year listing of deaths from disasters since 1930, shows the toll of fatalities to range from a high of 2,063 in 1930 to a low of 585 in 1949. But the last figure shouldn't be cause for optimism. The miners were out on strike for months that year, or deliberately cut the workweek to three a week. And if some recent years didn't show as many deaths as in former days it is because the number of coal miners in the industry has been cut by nearly half (due to machinery), and because so many of those working are on short time (the use of coal has been greatly cut by substitutes). The miners averaged 192 days last year. But on the basis of the number of work-hours miners spend underground the death toll is relatively no lower today.

Earlier this year, testifying on mine safety legislation Lewis disclosed that since 1939 when statistics for coal fatalities were begun, 114,025 coal miners were recorded as killed. In the half-century 1900-1950, 73,906 were killed in the soft coal mines, or at the rate 7.03 miners a day. Let one think the past generation saw an improvement,

(Continued on Page 5)

Packer Shuts Canada Plant

MOOSE JAW, Can. (ALN). SWIFT & CO. is permanently shutting down its packing plant here and throwing 150 men and women out of work.

Operated by the U.S.-owned firm since 1926, the plant employed as many as 800 workers during the war. It was organized by Local 177, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO). Local president Cecil Latham described the announcement of the shutdown as a "severe shock" and added:

"This could affect workers with up to 25 years seniority. The closing of this industry will have a definite effect upon the unemployment situation this winter in the city of Moose Jaw."

Observers said there had been danger signals for some years. A large number of Saskatchewan cattle formerly processed in Moose Jaw were being sent across to the U. S. on hoof, resulting in numerous layoffs. The final blow came with the U.S.-imposed embargo on beef.

NAACP Asks Gov't Lift Ban On Rev. Scott

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People Oct. 2 asked Secretary of State Acheson to lift the ban on admission to the U. S. of Rev. Michael Scott, Anglican clergyman who has been a spokesman for the rights of native South Africans before the United Nations.

In a wire to Acheson, NAACP secretary Walter White cited the refusal of the Malan regime to let native South Africans leave their country, thus precluding the possibility of their testifying at the UN in their own behalf.

"Only through Rev. Scott can the case against South Africa's vicious racial persecution and segregation laws be placed before the UN," White said. "As champion of freedom for oppressed peoples everywhere, it is most unbecoming for the U. S. to serve the cause of injustice" by denying Scott a visa and thus denying the South Africans access to the UN to present their plea.

"We urge reconsideration of this ban so that the UN and the world may know the truth about the resurgence of racism in the Union of South Africa," White said.

Howard Fast Speaks Monday Over WMCA

Howard Fast, author and ALP candidate for Congress in the Bronx 23rd C. D., will speak Monday 7:30-7:45 p.m. over WMCA (57 on the dial), on "Cease-Fire in Korea NOW." The broadcast marks the first of a series of 10 in Fast's behalf. Other talks in this WMCA series will be made by leading unionists, prominent persons in the arts and professions, as well as Negro and Puerto Rican community leaders.

Speaking with Fast Monday will be Belle Bailyson, ALP candidate for State Assembly in the 6th A.D. Miss Bailyson is activities director for the United Electrical Workers, Local 430. The sister of a soldier in Korea, she will discuss the meaning and impact of the Korean war on American families.

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Eisenhower's 'New' Program for Korea

GOVERNOR DEWEY'S blast last Wednesday against Sparkman's racism can backfire. Being Southern born, I think I know better than Dewey the actual fascist character of Sparkman's racism. But I deeply resent the smug content of Northern whites with their own racism.

The Governor of New York impresses me as belonging body and soul to the Sparkman brotherhood. He is an Imperial Wizard without the bed-sheet. More dangerous than the savage kluxers who horse-whip Negro women for not submitting. Because no more cynical, cheap and contemptible conniver has ever breathed than Dewey.

This cut-throat accuses another cut-throat of being a murderer. But he keeps silent about his own guilt in the force and violence of Peekskill. He says no mumbling word about Nixon's secret signing of two vile racist covenants to bar decent housing to Negroes, Jews, Armenians, Persians, Syrians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Indonesians, Indians, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans. He has no faintest whisper of indignation for Eisenhower's attempt to humiliate Negro Republican leaders in the South.

The spectacle of a Dewey denouncing Sparkman's racism is a familiar one to every person who has ever participated in struggles against white chauvinism. Who has not seen a Johnny - come - lately to such struggles rise and, while denouncing white chauvinism in general and especially the white chauvinism of somebody else, himself commits an act of white chauvinism?

The absence of a single iota

of self-critical spirit in Dewey's blast is most glaring in respect to Eisenhower's program for Korea. Here is the main touchstone of racism among the American people today. Shall we continue to reconcile ourselves, to accommodate ourselves, to a situation in which our political, economic and military chieftains, in our name and in the name of humanity and democracy, continue the mass incineration of Asian peoples, the most fiendish atrocities against children and women and disarmed, helpless war prisoners, who happen not to be Anglo-Saxons?

Eisenhower is going about the land with a "new" program for the war in Korea. He does not propose that the atrocities be ended. He has no single thought for the lives of Asians. He has a foul demagogic prescription for getting votes. To the mothers and fathers of American boys in Korea he says, "Let the Koreans do the dying while we continue to do the killing!"

This is the essence of the Eisenhower program. He would put 300,000 South Koreans on the front lines. But he wouldn't stop our planes, based in colonized and enslaved Japan, from deluging Korean cities and towns with napalm. He wouldn't stop our tank-led, battle-hardened troops, armed with flame-throwers and gas bombs, from butchering defenseless war prisoners penned behind barbed wire. The war is to go on! The Koreans are to do our dying for us!

To put 300,000 Koreans on the front lines and keep them there will require the total mobilization of the population of South Korea in order to feed, supply, clothe and back up the

fighting men. But Syngman Rhee's gangs of plug-uglies can take care of this, as they are now taking care of it. Forced labor, slave camps, assassinations, torture, starvation, imprisonment of war prisoners—these are Rhee's pretty methods. Carried out with the assurance that behind him are our conscripted American boys, and behind them are Washington and Wall Street.

What a revolting picture! What a proposal from Dewey's man Eisenhower! Yet, Acheson and Truman embrace it.

Truman boasts we've been doing it all along, it's not new at all. Now he has broken off truce talks. Stevenson embraces it—he too wants to keep the war going.

But can any honest American accept such a program without degrading himself? Without exhibiting to the entire world his utter lack of humanity, his debasement and depravity? Without accommodating himself to a criminal situation, seeking to live with the crimes, and thereby becoming an accomplice of the criminals?

And could anyone realizing these things vote for an Eisenhower or a Stevenson without consciously voting for a racist program? On the contrary, whoever knows these things, yet votes for Eisenhower or Stevenson, commits an act of racism.

The problem is to make the American people aware. I cannot believe that the great majority of the American people, if they realized what they were doing, would consciously commit white chauvinist crimes.

Coming in the weekend WORKER
Small Farmers Under the Gun

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McCARRAN'S DEMOCRATS

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, in a speech at Buffalo, attacked the McCarran-Walters immigration law and indicated that McCarran was not the President's "kind of Democrat."

This was evidently by way of reply to the near-embrace which Eisenhower has given to McCarran's counterpart in the GOP, the infamous Senator McCarthy.

Truman's attempt to dissociate himself from McCarran has a reassuring sound for the ear. But while Truman says that the Nevada Senator is not his kind of Democrat, Adlai Stevenson, the man who is actually running for President, went out of his way to assure McCarran that he (Stevenson) was McCarran's kind of Democrat. Stevenson abjectly told McCarran that he was not now, never had been and never would be a member of—Americans for Democratic Action. Whereupon, Stevenson received the Nevada Senator's blessing.

Furthermore, while the President may attack McCarran and his immigration law, it was the Administration itself that began the same type of procedure. If Martin Young is rounding out a full year on Ellis Island, it was not the McCarran Law which put him there but the Administration without benefit of that legislation, which was passed only a few months ago.

The whole deportation drive against the foreign born, while urged upon the Administration by the McCarthys and McCarrans, is actually the responsibility of the Administration itself.

Which of the major party candidates would do less violence to the Bill of Rights after election? It is idle to speculate. One thing should be clear: the only ones who can do better by the Bill of Rights are the people themselves.

The important thing is to assure—at least as far as is possible under present circumstances, that the election outcome, regardless of the winner, cannot be interpreted as a go-ahead signal for the drive on the Bill of Rights.

Demands NOW upon all candidates to support repeal of the Smith Act, the McCarran Registration Act and the McCarran-Walters Immigration Law, and a big Progressive Party vote—these are the ways that the people can prepare the ground for the struggle that inevitably looms in the period after the ballots have been counted.

CAREY'S RESIGNATION

THE RESIGNATION of James Carey from three government security groups confirms again what more and more of the labor movement has come to realize: that you can't help push the war and armaments program and at the same time fight adequately for the interests of labor. The fact is that the whole security set-up, with its restrictions of civil liberties and its wage freezes, was designed to guarantee tremendous profits for a few big corporations at the expense of the people.

Of course, that is not the reason given by Carey, one of the most ardent war-pushers in the labor movement, for his resignation. Carey was mad because, despite his record as an "anti-Communist," the General Electric Corp. continues to turn thumbs down on the wage demands of the IUE-CIO and, in addition, gives no preferential treatment to the IUE-CIO over the independent UE. What's more, despite the Carey-provoked division of GE workers into two unions, all the workers realize that they can get from GE only what they are strong enough and united enough to fight for, regardless of what union they belong to.

Carey even went to the ridiculous extent of red-baiting GE, one of the biggest war-profiteering corporations, because IUE members have to fight for anything they get as hard as UE members. But delegates to his own union's convention in Pittsburgh, according to press accounts, have begun to express their concern over Carey's internecine raiding wars against the UE.

Delegates voted down his appeal, as well as the plea of Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, for an increase of per capita dues to the IUE international office. The strongest argument with the delegates was that the locals were going bankrupt trying to raid the UE.

It has become obvious that Carey's raiding activities have not brought increased benefits to the workers, and have resulted in weakening even his own union. It is time, in the interests of all labor, that those splitting activities be halted.

All workers, regardless of which union they belong to, have the same interests. Instead of raids, the workers would prefer united action in defense of their economic interests and against the effects of the armaments economy.



Youths' Election Platform

(Continued from Page 2)

the Big Five powers, open to all nations. Negotiate all questions by peaceful means. Outlaw all weapons of mass destruction and strive for universal and progressive disarmament.

II. STOP THE MILITARIZATION OF YOUTH

1. Reject all plans for Universal Military Training.

2. Repeal the draft law. Meanwhile rescind increased draft quotas and bar any new extension of the draft among fathers, 18-year-olds, "4Fs," etc.

3. Wipe out all segregation in the armed forces. Stop the unequal and wholesale drafting of Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican youth out of proportion to other youth.

4. Abolish compulsory service in the reserves for discharged veterans.

III. ECONOMIC NEEDS

1. A program of trade with all countries, including the U.S.S.R., People's China and Eastern Europe, so as to provide hundreds of thousands of new jobs for young people.

2. A federal apprentice training program open to all young men and women between 18 and 30, free from discrimination, under trade union supervision at trade union wages. This program to be part of a federal housing program providing 2,500,000 non-segregated dwelling units annually. Such a program will require the training of tens of thousands of young people as skilled construction workers.

3. A minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour.

4. Double government unemployment insurance payments. Extend provisions to cover youth seeking their first jobs. Provide social security benefits for young farmers.

5. Equal pay for equal work for women.

6. Four weeks severance pay for draftees. No discrimination against 1A's in hiring.

7. Revise the tax laws to take the burden off those who are least able to pay.

IV. 18-YEAR-OLD VOTE

1. Grant the right to vote to all 18 years of age.

V. DEFEND DEMOCRACY

1. Restore the Bill of Rights. Defend the trade unions. Repeal all repressive legislation, such as the Taft-Hartley, McCarran, Smith and Magnusson Acts. Amnesty for the jailed Communist leaders and for all other political prisoners. Abolish the infamous Un-American Committee and end Congressional witchhunts against the trade unions, the Negro people, youth and cultural leaders.

2. Make propaganda for war a crime. For public hearings and legislation to curb the big-money pulp literature and movie interests who profit by deluging America's youth with racism, sex sensationalism and perversion, war hysteria and violence.

3. Restore full academic freedom for students and faculties. Guarantee freedom of inquiry and expression for young people in every sphere.

4. Executive action dropping all bars to travel between the youth of America and the youth of other lands. Promote all-out international athletic and cultural exchange, in the spirit of the Olympics, to build world youth friendship for peace and democracy.

VI. FULL EQUALITY FOR NEGRO YOUTH

1. For a compulsory FEPC and a federal anti-lynch law. Full economic, social and political equality for the Negro people. Wipe out jimcrow everywhere in the land. Negro representation in all spheres of government.

2. Investigate and punish every case of police brutality against Negro, Mexican and Puerto Rican youth. Bring to justice every instigator of hoodlumism and racist violence.

3. Executive action granting full freedom plus compensation for all Negro youth frameup victims. Free Walter Lee Irvin and Roosevelt Ward, Jr.

4. Special steps for training and jobs in industry and in all professions for young Negro women.

5. Outlaw jimcrow in education. Open the doors of every institution of higher learning to Negro youth. Federal aid to Negro colleges in the South.

VII. GI AND VETERAN RIGHTS

1. Amend the GI Bill to include full unemployment insurance, education and other provisions granted vets of World War II. Increase all benefits to make up for the higher cost of living. Eliminate discrimination against young farmers, providing full on-the-job training benefits to all farm youth. Extend GI benefits to merchant seamen.

2. An immediate 35 percent increase in the pay of all enlisted men.

3. A 50 percent increase in the government's share to the dependency allotments of all servicemen.

5. Federal guarantees for the full maternity care of all wives of GIs.

VIII. EXTEND EDUCATION

1. A federal school building program of 10 billion dollars in the next 10 years.

2. A federal aid-to-education program based on the separation of church and state, with provisions withholding such aid to any school or college which practices segregation, discrimination, or anti-Semitic and other quota systems.

3. Revision of high school curricula to include the study of the contributions made to America by labor, the Negro people and minorities. No discrimination and special steps to aid students with a limited knowledge of English.

4. Equalization of educational facilities to guarantee a Grade A education in the arts and sciences for all young people in every state.

IX. HEALTH AND EDUCATION

1. A health insurance law guaranteeing medical, dental and hospital care for all.

2. Appropriate two billions dollars over the next 10 years to rehabilitate and build community centers, playgrounds, swimming pools in the working-class and Negro sections of our cities and in the farm areas.

3. Give youth representation in the conduct of all amateur and college sports. Save sports from the big-time gamblers and profiteers.

4. Ferret out and prosecute the big-shot profiteers who traffic in dope. A specialized program of preventive and curative treatment to aid youth addicted to narcotics.

Coal Mining

(Continued from Page 4)

20,937 miners were killed between 1930 and 1950. There were more than 25 recorded accidents in which 100 or more were killed. One of those listed in the report shows 361 miners killed in 1907 at Monongah, West Va., in a disaster.

The story is the same on injuries. Between 1930 and 1951 there were recorded (many aren't reported) a total of 1,304,975 injuries just in the bituminous fields—277 a day. How many lost limbs, shot out eyes, broken backs, and burnt parts of bodies are in that total? How many families left helpless?

No wonder a miner seizes the first opportunity he gets to get out of the industry. The statistics of the Anthracite Welfare Fund show that of 10,789 who went on pension since 1948, at \$100 a month, 2,319 were only 60; 1,098 were 61 and 1,284 were 62 years old. Age is a point of happiness for the miner. He is happy he survived.

Pittsburgh 6

(Continued from Page 2)
eral Judge Stewart had difficulty getting a doctor to examine Onda as to his fitness to stand trial Tuesday.

"The physicians here are subjected to the same kind of steel trust intimidation that has frightened Pittsburgh lawyers," commented William Albertson, one of the "Pittsburgh 6" defendants.

Albertson, like Steve Nelson in a state "sedition" frameup trial before him, had contacted more than 700 Pittsburgh lawyers without success. Many lawyers admitted they feared reprisals.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—"The evidence against Steve Nelson is based on the old English laws of 200 years ago which stated that hatred and contempt of the King were punishable by death," Victor Rabinowitz, Nelson's attorney, stated before the Superior Court sitting here.

William F. Cercone, arguing for the Allegheny County Court under Pennsylvania's "sedition" law is being appealed, did not dispute Rabinowitz's claim of the "hatred and contempt" evidence of the prosecution.

Cercone based his arguments on quotations from such stool-pigeons as Paul Crouch and Matt Cvetic.

Rabinowitz in his concluding remarks declared that Judge Montgomery, the judge in Nelson's case, who is an official of Americans Battling Communism, should have disqualified himself because this organization paid Cvetic's expenses to testify before the House Un-American Committee on "Communist activities in Pittsburgh." Cvetic received \$200 from that organization, Rabinowitz pointed out.

Two of the seven judges removed themselves from the hearings. They are Judge John C. Arnold, candidate for Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice on the Republican ticket, who is opposing Judge Montgomery, and Judge Blair F. Cuanther, an official of American Battling Communism.

The court did not hand down a decision, and observers feel that none will be forthcoming until well after the elections.

Rabinowitz also asked the court to reconsider its previous opinion on bail for Nelson. No opinion was rendered by the court on this question either.

Hallinan

(Continued from Page 1)
States, together with peace-loving people everywhere, therefore, turn to this session of the General Assembly for a speedy and peaceful solution.

"The duty of the United Nations to bring about a peaceful settlement in Korea is imposed upon it by a further and more specific provision of the Charter. The charter obliges it to establish conditions under which . . . respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained."

"The fact is that the manner of exchanging prisoners of war is regulated by a treaty, the Geneva Convention of 1949, which my country and most of the other members of the United Nations signed only three years ago. Article 118 of that convention provides as follows: 'Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after cessation of active hostilities.' Article 7 of the same convention further states that, 'Prisoners of war may in no circumstances renounce in part or entirely the rights secured to them by the present convention.'

"Thus, the continuance of the Korean war for the sole purpose of permitting North Korean and Chinese war prisoners to refuse repatriation is not only an infringement of the peace which the United Nations was established to preserve. It also violates a solemn international agreement which the United Nations is bound to uphold.

"The Progressive Party of America — the political party whose presidential candidate I have the honor to be — has made a simple, practical and honorable proposal to end the fighting in Korea immediately. We propose that a ceasefire be agreed to at once along the demarcation line that has already been agreed upon. We further propose that the prisoner of war question shall be settled by civilian negotiations after the fighting and the killing has been stopped.

"Although I have no way of placing the proposal of my party formally before you, I take this means of urging that you give it prompt consideration and favorable action.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 12.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for president, carried his campaign to Wisconsin, the home state of Sen. McCarthy over the weekend and in a radio speech scheduled for broadcast over Madison's station WMBA condemned McCarthyism as the "open face of Fascism political life."

Hallinan charged, "McCarthyism is not a Wisconsin phenomenon, it is a national menace." He then described Sen. McCarran who is supported by Gov. Stevenson as "McCarthy's Democratic twin," and said that a vote for Stevenson would still "put McCarthyism in the White House."

Unemployment Benefit Claims Show Increase

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (FP)—The Labor Department Bureau of Employment Security reports that after five straight weeks of declining, claims for unemployment benefits showed an increase the week ending Sept. 13.

The number of new claims increased by 3,800 to a total of 127,400. Claims for the number of weeks of unemployment also increased by less than 1 percent to 752,000.

The increase in new claims, the bureau said, "though small, was widespread, with 35 states having larger volume than in the preceding week."

LAWYERS DRAFT PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

By HARRY RAYMOND

A 21-page draft of a bill, for introduction in the 83rd Congress, to provide "means of further securing and protecting civil rights," was approved yesterday at the conclusion of a three-day nationwide conference of the National Lawyers Guild.

The conference held in the Park-Sheraton Hotel and attended by 300 attorneys, law students and members of faculties of law schools, centered its discussion on the main civil rights problem of the U.S. — discrimination against and denial of constitutional rights to the Negro people.

The draft of the proposed new civil rights legislation was placed before the conference by Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Negro attorney and president of the National Lawyers Guild.

Dickerson reminded the delegates that following the Civil War the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution were adopted as a "new charter of freedom" to the freed slaves. But, he pointed out, the scattered remnants of civil rights statutes that remain on the books "are made ineffectual by disuse."

"The white supremacy theory has taken the place of the slave masters," Dickerson said. "Hunger has taken the place of the slave master's whip."

TERMS OF BILL

The bill, first outlined by Dickerson, which formed the base for the conference discussion, calls for:

- Establishment of a five-man commission on civil rights executive branch of the government and reorganization of civil rights activity in the Justice Department.
- The proposed legislation would amend and supplement existing civil rights statutes for:
- Protection of the right to political participation.
- Prohibition against discrimination or segregation in interstate transport.
- Protection of persons from lynching.
- Prohibition of discrimination in employment.
- Prohibition against discrimination and segregation in housing.
- Prohibition against discrimination in education.

ENFORCEMENT REPORT

Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, of Yale Law School, in a report on civil rights statutes and enforcement, said the Justice Department receives from 1,500 to 2,500 complaints a year on violation of civil rights. Of these, he said, only an average of 100 are even investigated.

The Civil Rights Section of the department, he stated, has only seven lawyers and is "starved for funds," and the FBI, through co-operation with local police, who are to be investigated, hinder rather than aid enforcement of existing civil rights laws.

Prof. Emerson said the new legislation was urgently needed, but with this must go "pressure" for enforcement and an "awareness" of the public.

Delegates from the deep south, the mid-west and the west coast joined with attorneys and students of the eastern states to map means of bolstering the fight against discrimination. Among questions discussed were:

- How to raise the question and to prove systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury panels. This discussion was led by Herman Taylor of the North Carolina bar.
- How to prevent, and, when they occur, how to challenge illegal searches, seizures, detentions and confessions. This discussion was led by Leonard B. Boudin of the New York bar.
- Discrimination in Education. Discussion led by Louis L. Redding of the Delaware bar.
- Discrimination against Negroes in admission to law

schools and bar associations. Discussion led by Prof. John Frank of Yale Law School, Thomas L. Roberts, cochairman, Student Division of the Guild, and Mrs. Bella Abzug, of the New York bar.

• Discrimination against Negro lawyers as public officials. Discussion led by Judge Hubert T. Delany, New York Domestic Relations Court.

Statistics compiled by the Guild revealed the rank discrimination practiced against Negroes in the legal profession. These statistics, made public at the conference, showed that out of 200,000 practicing lawyers in the U. S., fewer than 2,000 are Negroes, or less than one percent of the total, whereas Negroes comprise 10 percent of the population.

These examples were given of the number of Negroes practicing law in several cities and states: Louisiana, 14; Alabama, 5; Florida, 19; Georgia, 18; Virginia, 71; Chicago, 360; New York, 200.

Mrs. Abzug pointed out that of the 42,685 law students now studying in the colleges, only 1,000 are Negroes. There are 1,600 lawyers employed by the U. S. Department of Justice, but only six of that number are Negroes, she said, and of the 225 federal district judges, only one is a Negro.

On Saturday, delegates to the conference attended a luncheon honoring Prof. Emerson and Prof. David Haber on occasion of publication of their book, "Political and Civil Rights in the United States."

The luncheon, sponsored by the Emergency Civil Rights Committee, heard Clark Foreman, chairman of the committee; Edmond Cahn, professor of law, New York University; Ephraim London, attorney who won the case against censorship of the movie "The Miracle"; Prof. Emerson, and Louis L. Redding, who won the Delaware school segregation case.

A resolution of the Guild conference called on all organizations and individuals to support their campaign for introduction and adoption of the new civil rights legislation by the 83rd Congress.

Truman

(Continued from Page 1)

work. Jesse Wardlow, who carried the housing slogan, protested that he had a right just as the others there had to voice his sentiments in a placard, but the cop answered: "This is the wrong place for these signs."

The Truman meeting, itself, was almost an exact duplicate of his meeting four years ago. The Inter-denominational Ministers Meeting of Greater New York and Vicinity presented him the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Brotherhood Award, just as the group had done in 1948.

In accepting the award for the second time, before an audience of 30,000, the President admitted that his civil rights promises of 1948 "were still unfulfilled, but blamed the failure on Republicans in Congress. He reiterated his support for civil rights legislation and took credit for the NAACP court victories against Jim Crow schools and restrictive covenants. Harlem and the Negro people, Truman said, should have faith that Adlai Stevenson "will bring new courage and new energy to the fight for civil rights."

At no time did Truman mention John J. Sparkman, the Democratic Vice - Presidential nominee, who hails from Alabama, and who, like Sen. Richardson Nixon, his Republican counterpart, has signed an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic restrictive covenant after the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed them.

Despite this Harlem was told, "I am here today to tell you that you can place (your) trust in the Democratic candidate in this election year."

Labor Bazaar

The Annual Labor Bazaar scheduled for Dec. 11 through 14 at the St. Nicholas Arena, will require more than 1,000 volunteers, sales people, clerks, ticket sellers, dining room assistants, messengers, and other help. It was announced yesterday by its sponsors, the American Labor Party. Proceeds of the bazaar will be used to combat discrimination.

Persons who want to help are asked to phone the bazaar office at 1 East 4th St. GR. 7-6964-5.

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Film Portrays Urgent Need for Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital

A short film made by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress to aid in its campaign for an interracial hospital built by the city in Brooklyn's jimmie town, Bedford-Stuyvesant community has been shown at several Brooklyn movie houses.

The film presents in brief the urgent need for such a hospital. Parents of Negro children who died, victims of jimmie town, after being refused admittance to existing Brooklyn hospitals, tell their stories. Deighton Osborne, treasurer of the Congress, tells the facts behind the hospital campaign.

The plan for a Bedford-Stuyvesant hospital, for which the city

administration promised \$12,000,000 after much pressure, is in danger of being scrapped. While \$960,000 has been appropriated for getting a site and drawing up plans, attempts are being made to get out of building the hospital by stalling on obtaining the site. Unless a location is found soon, the \$969,000 appropriation may be nullified.

According to the Health Congress, jimmie town has bred appalling health conditions in the Bedford-Stuyvesant community of 300,000 citizens, which has twice the infant deaths, five times the TB deaths, and the highest maternity deaths in Brooklyn.

While the film attempts no more than a spot appeal, it demonstrated the possibility of making a powerful feature documentary picture on jimmie town hospital conditions not only in the Bedford-Stuyvesant community, but in the country as a whole. Here would be a film that Hollywood could make if it were really interested in the rights of the Negro people instead of turning out films aimed at weakening the struggle for Negro freedom.

Contributions to aid in the hospital fight may be sent to Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, 9 Hampton Place, Brooklyn 13, N.Y. T.J.

PRO-SLAVERY NOVEL FILLED WITH VILE SLANDERS AGAINST NEGRO WOMEN

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

A book defending chattel slavery and violence against the Negro people, and filled with vile, Ku Klux Klan filth against Negro women, is being peddled around the country by the New American Library. The novel, "Cornbread Aristocrat," by Claud Carner, described as a Texas businessman, was first published by Creative Age Press, and is now being distributed in a pocket edition.

New American Library openly boasts its racist wares on the cover of its edition of "Cornbread Aristocrat." The cover drawing shows two semi-nude Negro women on the slave block.

An open invitation to present day violence against the Negro people is contained in lines like these: "Toby's mouth set in a thin line. He believed in discipline, and would have shot a slave who disobeyed his orders, but he believed that discipline could be achieved without beating the blacks."

Echoing the perverted ministers who, in the days before the Civil War, preached a hideous religion defending chattel slavery, this book propagates the idea that it was "God who had condemned them (the Negro people) and their children to slavery..."

The worst oppressors of the Negro people, with all the smug blindness of the tyrant, have consistently claimed that their victims love their chains.

And so "Cornbread Aristocrat" concludes with the scene in which Toby's slaves announce, on the eve of Emancipation, that "us'n aint messing with no Yankees, Marse Toby," and "We're staying with you."

And this brutal, venal slaveholder, in the fantastic conceptions



of the Southern racist, "was sincerely touched by the loyalty, devotion of these old slaves."

All the world knows, of course, that the Negro people organized several hundred slave revolts prior to the Civil War, led by the thousands, via the underground railroad and fought or worked by the hundreds of thousands in the Union Army.

It is a disgrace to America that such a book—defending slavery—should be circulated in the U. S. 102 years after the Civil War began.

It is revealing that "Cornbread Aristocrat" is published by the very same New American Library which, some time ago, destroyed its stock and cancelled further circulation of the novels of Howard Fast, novels which are true to the democratic tradition of the Founding Fathers of the U. S.

One suspects that the State Department's "Voice of America" is not going to broadcast a boastful report about "Cornbread Aristocrat." But it is this kind of book, racist and violent, which is the "culture" increasingly offered—without alternative—to the people of the United States.

Certainly a government or press which preaches a racist crusade against the colored people of Asia is not going to condemn the anti-Negro poison of "Cornbread Aristocrat." But decent Americans can and will protest its circulation to the New American Library, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE CRYING TOWEL

C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times, the only man in America to have predicted every clause of the Soviet-Chinese Pact incorrectly, is now moaning over the fate of ex-Ambassador George F. Kennan.

Sulzberger writes of Kennan as though he were just a cut under St. Francis of Assisi. Kennan wanted nothing more than peace and harmony between the Pentagon and the Soviet Union, and he hoped that his own work might serve to ease existing tension between the world's two great rival powers, at least to some degree.

In his great work of cementing peace and friendly relations, poor Kennan ran into some difficulties. As Sulzberger writes, "Mr. Kennan was surely somewhat hampered in any long range efforts to foster a tendency toward a diplomatic detente by the fact that four times his reports to the State Department were leaked to the public press."

Who leaked them? Either the State Department, Mr. Kennan, or gremlins. Maybe all three. Anyway these leaks to the press got in Kennan's way. You see, when you follow a "peace" policy, as Kennan was doing, you want to make sure the public doesn't get any inkling of what you're doing because that will get in the way of your pursuing a "peace policy." "Peace" policies must be very secret and never leaked to the press. This is Wilson's old policy of "open diplomacy" openly arrived

at behind closed doors and in a locked briefcase.

But was this Kennan's only difficulty? Not at all. Sulzberger, who got his degree in Gibberish at the Sorbonne, also writes, "One may add that Signor Di Stefano (Italian Ambassador to Moscow) himself was also somewhat horrified when a purported account of his confidential disclosures to Mr. Kennan on the Nenni-Stalin talks was published in the United States."

This is a rather sly way of stating that the Italian Ambassador must have been awfully happy to see Mr. Kennan go.

Now that Mr. Kennan has done his stint in helping to ease tensions, what is the situation? "At this writing," remarks Sulzberger, "things are definitely worse than before the brilliant author of the containment policy presented his credentials at the Kremlin."

No wonder Sulzberger thinks Kennan is so wonderful. He made things worse, didn't he? After all, what guarantee does Sulzberger have that the next Ambassador can do as bad a job as Kennan? When a guy is doing a bad job, you sort of hate to see him go.

Sulzberger ends with a coy reference to Kennan's "perhaps unnecessary Berlin press conference," at which Kennan eased the tensions by insulting his Moscow hosts.

Sulzberger recognized one thing. It's a diplomatic mistake for a Kennan to say what he's thinking.

'On the Scoreboard' by Lester Rodney will be resumed tomorrow

Unions Back Lewis Plea for Labor Unity to Affect Elections

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—More Bay Area unions have registered support for John L. Lewis' Labor Day call for unity of all unions to defeat the enemies of organized labor.

Ship Clerks Local 34 and the East Bay division of Warehousemen's Local 6 are the latest unions to back up the unity proposals offered by the president of the United Mine Workers.

Lewis' Labor Day speech was

forwarded to a number of Bay Area locals as a public service by the Joint Action Committee of Northern California local unions. The covering letter suggested that the unions, if they approve of the proposals, let Lewis and the Mine Workers know about it.

The two locals did just that in resolutions commending Lewis for his "hard hitting" speech and pledging support for any unity move he may initiate.

JAPANESE FASCIST GROUPS REVIVING WITH REARMAMENT

(By Allied Labor News)

JAPANESE fascist groups are being revived as part of a campaign for rearmament of this country, according to Kyodo News Agency.

Investigations by the metropolitan police department here show there are some 400 militarist-fascist organizations throughout Japan. In Tokyo alone there are 84 such organizations.

Among these groups is the Youth Corps to Sacrifice for Country. It was members of this organization that recently beat up the Japanese delegates to Peking peace conference when they called at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs for passports. The Youth Corps is an affiliate of the notorious Kokuryukai (Black Dragon Society) and is led by Shuzo Toyama, son of Mitsuru Toyama who was head of the Black Dragons. Also active are the Independent Youth party, headed by Wataru Shimizu, and the Great Japan Youth party, head by Bin Aka. These groups all follow a line of extreme nationalism and Mikadoism.

At the same time, former Japanese fascist army men are also actively advocating rearmament. Ex-army Col. Masankobu Tsuji and others have openly formed a Great Eastern Asian League under the so-called Great Eastern Asian Co-Prosperity slogan.

In addition, 50 former Japanese military chiefs here announced on Sept. 18 the formation of the Reservists Assn. of Tokyo. This reportedly is the first step toward reviving the nationwide World War II organization of Japanese veterans which was an important cog in the military machine.

A spokesman said it is expected that a nationwide veterans organization will be in existence before the new year.

Leaders of the Reservists Assn. include such war criminals as former Lt. Gen. Kishaburo Ando, wartime minister of interior affairs and vice president of the fascist political organization, Taisei Yokusankai, and Iseki Ugaki, former viceroy of Korea who for a long time served as minister of war. Ugaki has been active since the end of World War II reviving Japanese militarism.

Bianchi

(Continued from Page 2)
rights and democracy, including the state's "Dictatorship Act," loyalty oaths, the federal McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Describing how he led the fight against the notorious Hughes-Brees law crippling jobless pay, Sen. Bianchi declared that not a single senator of either major party backed him when he introduced a counter-measure jacking up unemployment insurance for jobless workers.

He described, too, how he fought bitterly, and alone, against the tax program which has saddled New Yorkers with a 3 percent sales tax, an auto use tax, an extra cigarette tax. His program for jacking up city income through proper tax assessment was not supported by any other legislator of either major party.

He then noted that his opponents, unable to attack his record or his personal life, resorted to the red-baiting "smear" tactic. He quoted from letters sent to voters by Muzzicato, charging him with introducing "Communist-inspired" bills; and one sent by Santangelo to the 6,531 signers of his independent Civil Rights Party petition which virtually charged that civil rights are "Un-American."

Both his opponents are ex-state senators, and both originally had ALP backing, which was withdrawn from them on the basis of their performances.

"When they had ALP support, they called the ALP a great Party," Bianchi said. "When the ALP refuses to support them, it is no good."

Asked from the floor whether

he thought he could be elected, Sen. Bianchi declared he felt he had a good chance. He cited the 1950 results in approximately the same area, for Rep. Vito Marcantonio, who received 37,000 votes on the ALP line. Democrats received 25,000 votes, Republicans 20,000 and the Liberal Party 5,000. Marcantonio was defeated because of the three-way coalition against him, but Bianchi does not have this coalition against him.

Moreover, he noted, the congressional and state senate lines are not exactly the same. The most anti-labor part of the congressional district—between 59 and 74 Streets, is not part of the senatorial district, while two Negro and Italian areas the 16th A.D. North and 14th A.D. west—which are not in the congress district, are in the Senate district.

Sen. Bianchi emphasized he is still out to catch up with his elusive opponents and meet them in debate—anywhere and under any auspices. He is letting the voters know how they are running from him.

Nature Friends' Art Contest Oct. 26

Nature Friends of America, a progressive, interracial organization will hold its third annual Art and Hobby Contest Oct. 26 at Camp Midvale, of Midvale, N. J.

The contest, for amateurs only, are open to all individuals and organizations. A special section, without prizes, will be devoted to professionals.

The contest will be in handicrafts, painting, photography and sculpturing.

Mobile Theatre To Bring Plays To Unions

Brett Warren, theatrical director and teacher announces the formation of the Actors Mobile Theater to bring programs of scenes and one-act plays to unions, social organizations and churches.

The performers, students in the Brett Warren Acting Classes, will combine their studio work with regular performances from the modern progressive theater and the classics. The productions, done with a minimum of sets and production expense will bring "live" theatre to thousands of people shut out of the Broadway Theatre by its cost and its content.

The theatre also plans to present excerpts from new plays in work and invites playwrights to submit such material.

The first unit, now in preparation, will be ready to accept bookings late in October. Organizations interested in such performances can contact Maury Tuckerman, registrar of the school, at CO 5-2903, or JU 6-9573. The address, 136 W. 44 St.

COAL MINERS PARLEY WAITS GOV'T MOVE ON WAGE HIKE

By GEORGE MORRIS

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers, resuming sessions tomorrow (Monday) morning, had their eyes on Washington, where the Wage Stabilization Board is considering the \$1.90-day raise provided in the new pact.

It has already been indicated that if approval of the raise does not come through by Saturday, the convention's adjournment may also coincide with a general coal strike in the country. The WSB according to reports, is scheduled to meet under the deadline Tuesday night when, presumably, its decision will be made.

The first semi-monthly pay-day since the new pact took effect will be Wednesday. If the miners do not get their full pay under the pact, they will assume there is no contract. By tradition, the miners don't work without a contract and do no need to be even advised by their officers to stop work.

One indication of what is likely to happen came in the mining town of Harrisburg, Ill. One of the few exceptions where pay-day came due last Friday. The

workers walked out when the Peabody Coal Co., owners of the mine, told them they will not pay the raise until authorized to do so by the WSB. They will not return to work Monday, according to Illinois district officials here.

The UMWA is not a supporter of the government's "stabilization" policy as a whole. This is so much the case that the convention Friday even rejected a resolution in favor of more effective price control.

Washington action on the union's new contract will unquestionably affect the position of the miners in the presidential election. While John L. Lewis, backed by the overwhelming majority of the delegates, has so far condemned the Taft-Eisenhower forces, he has so far not given any affirmative evidence of support for Stevenson. It is reasonable to expect that if the convention adjourns by next Wednesday with the coal fields on strike, it will adjourn without even a hint to the coal miners for support of Stevenson.

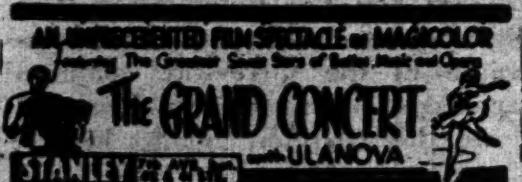
There has been no word from Lewis through the weekend recess of the convention.

JAMES FORD TEACHING COMMUNIST PARTY HISTORY

James W. Ford, long-time leader of the U. S. Marxist movement, teaches a course on "History of the Communist Party of the United States" at the Jefferson School of Social Science on Wednesday evenings. Ford was candidate for vice-president of the Communist Party ticket in 1932, 1936 and 1940; and before that served as organizer for the Trade Union Educational League, and later as director of the Negro Work Department of the Trade Union Unity League.

Other teachers of this course, who also have rich backgrounds in the Marxist movement of our country, are Selma Weiss, youth leader, on Tuesday-evenings; and Emanuel Levin, manager of the Daily Worker, on Thursday evenings.

William Z. Foster's recent book, "History of the Communist Party of the United States," serves as the text for this course, which meets once a week for 20 weeks.



MILL END IMPORTS, an off-price imported FABRIC SHOP which has been servicing readers of the Daily Worker will initiate a wonderful contest — starting October 14th.

A SEWING CONTEST — you make your own garment — for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends not before Oct. 13 and not after Nov. 15.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Quality — Quantity of fabric will not be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
 - 2—A piece of sewing of your own choice.
 - 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
 - 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.
- Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modists, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

Bid 4 Congress Candidates Tell Smith Act Stand

Four congressional candidates in the 23rd District in the Bronx have been invited to the Oct. 23 rally of the Bronx Citizens Emergency Defense Conference to declare their position on the Smith Act.

The Oct. 23 meeting will be held in the Hunts Point Palace, and will pay tribute to Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun, the two Smith Act defendants who were acquitted two weeks ago.

Bella Altschuler, secretary of the Bronx CEDC, said that invitations to debate the Smith Act have gone to Isidore Dollinger (Dem.) running for reelection; Howard Fast (ALP), Harry Kavesch (Lib.) and Sidney S. Flaum (Rep.).

A preliminary organizing meeting will be held Monday evening at 8:30 p.m. at the Community Center, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx, she announced.

Lecture on Dante at Jeff School Tonight

Ben Levine, member of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker, will lecture on "Dante" at 8:30 p.m. this evening (Monday) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16 St. and Avenue of the Americas.

This is the second in a series of 10 Monday night discussions on "Great Masters of World Literature."

Next Monday Albert Prago will lecture on "Cervantes."

These weekly literary discussions are open to the general public at \$1 per session, or through enrollment for the whole series at the regular course fee of \$7.

Demo Chiefs Here Disgruntled by Truman's Columbus Day Flop

By MICHAEL SINGER

Democratic leaders in New York City, especially local candidates, were disgruntled and befuddled yesterday in the wake of President Truman's Columbus Day dinner address at the Waldorf-Astoria. The President wound up his nationwide "whistle-stop" campaign before 3,000 Columbus Day celebrants there.

In comments to this reporter, Democratic leaders expressed bitter disappointment at his dreary repetition of political platitudes instead of the expected "give 'em hell" speech. Most of them, particularly those from working class districts, admitted that Truman's failure to mention peace once in his 30-minute address, his complete omission of any hints of a possible cease-fire in Korea—"even a phony

gesture might have been a shot in the arm for us"—and his avoidance of the issue of high prices, tax burdens and other bread-and-butter problems could be disastrous to them.

Their reactions to the chief executive's speech which was coolly received by the overwhelming Italian-American audience were best summed up by one aspirant for an Assembly seat:

"It's bad enough when he (Truman) compares himself with FDR, which nobody believes, and it's worse when he tries to make himself into another Christopher Columbus. But we'd forgive all that if only he'd give us an 'out.' What the people in my district want to know is the draft and this mess in Korea and things like when are prices coming down. At least, that's what I have to talk about in my campaign. He didn't give me any help on that."

Another candidate, this one a State Senator, declared that Truman's pointed refusal to stress peace was no way to win us votes.

The same attitude was taken by a district leader who wondered how Truman could come to New York and leave "without one word about what everybody is talking about—that mess in Korea. I can't answer it, my candidates can't answer that, but he at least should have given us a campaign pep to hang our hats on. He left us without a peg for that matter, without a hat."

Truman's effort to link the name of FDR with his own policies—"he and I," he repeatedly said—brought this comment from a candidate in a district where FDR received 80 percent of the vote in 1944:

"If Truman had pulled that comparison in my A. D. he would have been laughed right off the platform, but believe me, it's no laughing matter when I see those votes going out the window."

It was obvious Truman had been a dismal flop for the anxious politicians, in their own opportunistic way, reflected what people in their districts are most concerned with—peace, prices, civil rights.

EXPENSIVE RAIDS ON UE HELP BEAT CAREY ON DUES HIKE

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH. — The CIO Electrical Workers' (IUE) expensive raids on the United Electrical Workers boomeranged back on IUE president James B. Carey when he tried to get legates to approve higher per capita tax payments to his international office at the IUE convention here.

Many delegates said they were voting Carey's proposal down because their local union treasuries had been emptied in the fight against the independent UE.

The roll call vote was 1121.1 to 1068.9 against the plan to okay a 25-cent-a-month increase, bringing per capita tax payments to \$1 a month instead of the present.

The increase would have given the international some 75 cents, \$800,000 more every year.

The negative vote was a challenge to Carey's leadership. He had put on a high-pressure campaign to get the convention to recommend the increase to the membership, which would then have voted on whether to ratify the recommendation or not.

Carey had brought in the CIO's Director of Organization, Allan Haywood, to urge the increase. And Carey himself had taken the floor several times in the debate on the question. He had also given some opposition speakers a rough time by his many interruptions. But the delegates kept saying that the workers back home wouldn't stand for another dues increase after the money in their treasuries had been drained away.

Carey was reluctant to accept defeat. When the hands went up in a show-of-hands vote Carey said it looked to the chair as though the per capita proposal was carried. He did not announce a count of the hands, however, and it looked from the press table as though the tax was defeated.

Delegates called for a roll call vote. Carey's District 1, embracing Philadelphia and Camden and other nearby points, was with him. But the tide had turned against him when the New York-New Jersey's District 4 voted No almost unanimously.

Delegates Friday adopted a substitute amendment to the Constitution empowering local district councils to give the International office per capita payments of 15 cents per member per month. This would give the international office some \$480,000 additional revenue if all districts comply. The amendment was adopted by a 1,362 to 774 roll call vote after President Carey denounced opponents as "termites" and "disrupters" and suggested they might be "Communists."

Criticism of the international officers, which Carey heads, ran through some of the speeches from the dozen or more men who took the floor against the tax increase. The main points stressed were

1,729 to 1 Is Calif. Score For Cease-Fire

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—The score on peace balloting in Southern California so far as 1,729 votes for an immediate cease-fire in Korea to one opposed.

Reporting on the second week of the campaign, the Southern California Peace Crusade said 817 ballots came in. All wanted the cease-fire.

The first week 913 ballots were cast—912 for peace and 1 against.

Breakdown on the second week's ballots showed 29 from private homes, 359 collected by community peace groups, 222 at political meetings, 94 from youth groups, nine collected in a theatre lobby, and 39 mailed in by religious and trade union leaders.

that the local unions treasuries are too weak to stand the tax increases; that the workers wouldn't stand for it; that it would hurt the union's organization campaigns as against the UE (which has a 75 cent tax without additional per capita payments to CIO bodies), and that the International Union has failed to do a proper job among the "free riders" in the shops.

The "free riders" are the 120,000 workers in IUE shops who don't pay dues. There was much criticism of the international because one third of the 387,000 workers in IUE plants get off without paying dues.

Delegate Berry of Philadelphia charged that the oppositionists were taking part in what he called an "anti-Carey" move. He complained he had heard much anti-Carey talk in the corridors of the William Penn Hotel, where the convention is held.

This was denied by delegates opposing the tax increase. But their criticisms of the administration's failure to organize the "free riders," etc., continued.

Some two dozen delegates took part in the debate on both sides.

The IUE convention closed late Friday after endorsing the candidates of Gov. Stevenson and Senator Sparkman.

IUE President Carey and Secretary-Treasurer Al Hartnett were re-elected without opposition.

The convention also accepted Carey's foreign policy program supporting the war in Korea. Which had not yet been mentioned by any officer or delegate.

A civil rights declaration called for a mandatory federal FEPC and denounced the oppression of the Negro people under conditions of "virtual economic slavery and second-class citizenship."

Rites Held for Dr. Louis Wright

Services for Dr. Louis T. Wright, 61, chairman of the board of the NAACP and director of surgery and president of the medical board of Harlem Hospital, were held Saturday at 10 a.m. at St. Philip's Church, 214 West 134 Street. Dr. Wright died Wednesday of a heart attack. The Reverend Shelton Bishop will conduct the services.

One of America's outstanding surgeons, Dr. Wright was appointed to the staff of Harlem Hospital in 1919, the first Negro to serve on the staff of a city hospital. In 1932 when he became the first Negro police surgeon. In that same year he became chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP. In 1943, he was made surgical director of Harlem Hospital, and in 1948 he became president of its board.

He was born in Georgia, and was graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1915. He served as a Lieutenant in the First World War.

As a member of the American Medical Association, he fought the AMA's opposition to a national health plan.

Surviving are his widow, two daughters, three granddaughters and a sister.

What's On?

GREATEST SHOW ever to be presented in the Bronx, Sunday, Oct. 19—2:30 p.m., to pay tribute to Howard Fast, world famous author, fighter for Peace, and your next Congressman 23 CD. Broadway—Hollywood—Radio—TV Stars. Adm. \$2.40, \$1.20, 75c at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Blvd. Phone DA 3-8741. Sponsored by Independent Citizens Comm. to elect Howard Fast.

FIRST FREEDOM FORUM—hear William Marshall and Ruby Dee, stars of "Lydia Bailey" and "No Way Out" discuss State Department. Sponsored tour of "Porgy and Bess"—with author Lloyd Brown and moderator Lorraine Hansberry. Audience participation, entertainment, refreshments. Thursday, Oct. 16, 7:30 to 10 p.m. at United Mutual Auditorium, 319 Lenox Ave. (near 124 St.) Admission: Freedom Newspaper Forum Series. Contribution 50c.